SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

DAILY UNION SERIES—VOL. LVII.—NO. 9702.
DAILY RECORD SERIES—VOL. XXV.—NO. 4706.

SACRAMENTO, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1882.

DAILY RECORD-UNION SERIES. VOL. XV.—NO. 65.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as second class matter

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WM. H. MILLS, General Manager.

Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION

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For six months	5 00
For three months	3 00
Ten copies one year, to one address	80 00

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Advertising Rates in Daily Record-Union.

One Square, 1 time	$1 00
One Square, 2 times	1 75
One Square, 3 times	2 50
Each additional time	50

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Star Notices, to follow reading matter, twenty-five cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Houses to Let, Society Meetings, etc., of FIVE LINES OR LESS, will be inserted in the DAILY RECORD-UNION as follows:

One time	25 cents
Three times	50 cents
One week	75 cents

Seven words to constitute a line.

THE WEEKLY UNION

[Published in semi-weekly parts]

Is issued on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, comprising Eight Pages in each issue, or Sixteen Pages each week, and is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.

Terms, One Year....$2 50

Semi-Weekly Union Advertising Rates.

Half Square, 1 time	$1 00
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Each additional time	1 00

E. CADWALADER. C. R. PARSONS.

Cadwalader & Parsons,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENTS,

CORNER THIRD AND J STREETS.

DWELLING HOUSE

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-story FRAME DWELLING, No. 713 H street, containing 14 large rooms, conveniently arranged, with all modern improvements attached. This building was erected but a few years since, under the careful supervision of one of our best Architects; is in a perfect state of repair and preservation, and will be sold with the desirable Lot upon which it stands, fronting 42 feet on H street, at a low price.

For particulars and cards of admission, apply at office.

AGENTS

UNION

INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire and Marine.

CAPITAL, fully paid....$750,000

Losses promptly adjusted and paid in gold coin

CADWALADER & PARSONS,

General Agents Sacramento Division, No. 61 J street.

EDW. CADWALADER.

OFFICE, CORNER THIRD AND J STREETS: residence, corner Tenth and N streets, Sacramento, Cal.

Notary Public.

United States Commissioner.

Commissioner of Deeds for the States and Territories, and Conveyancer. Particular attention paid to taking depositions.

Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Contracts, etc., drawn and acknowledged. ml 1ptf

WANTED, LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

SITUATION WANTED BY A MAN AND WIFE—The woman to do general housework or chamberwork, the man to make himself generally useful; country or city. Address E. P., this office. m5-3t*

WANTED.

MALE—	FEMALE—
6 Ranch Hands,	4 Girls for Housework
2 Blacksmiths,	3 Waiter Girls,
3 Milker & Butter M'k'rs	3 Women Cooks,
Man and Wife for Ranch	2 Nurse Girls.
4 Waiters for Hotels	

Apply to Houston & Co.'s Employment office, Fourth and K streets. d15-1ptf

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Advertisements of five lines in this department are inserted for 25 cents for one time; three times for 50 cents or 75 cents per week.

25-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—ADJOINING this city; not subject to flood, but good orchard and garden land, with some light improvements. Price, $2,500; terms very easy. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento. m5 6t*

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING; 9 rooms; gas and bath; stable for two horses; carriage house, etc. Rent $35. Corner Sixteenth and M. Inquire of W. P. COLEMAN, 325 J street. ma4-1m

220-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—GOOD grain land; all under cultivation; fenced in three fields; good fence; small orchard; fair buildings; wells, pumps and wind mill; 3 miles from railroad depot; only 10 miles from Sacramento. Price, $5,200; terms easy. Apply to CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento. m4 6t*

FOR SALE ON THE INSTALLMENT plan—Nice two-story frame house and large lot; can be paid off at the rate of $30 to $50 per month. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento. m3 6t*

FARM FOR SALE—300 ACRES GOOD grain land, with improvements and crops, situate in Sacramento county. Price, only $3,000. Terms very easy. Inquire of CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento. m2-6t*

FOR SALE—THE GROCERY BUSINESS OF M. J. KING, southwest corner Second and L streets. Will be sold cheap, as the owner wishes to retire, on account of ill health. Inquire on the premises. a29 1m

TEXAS LANDS FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOR sale over 300,000 acres of selected Texas lands, for farming and ranch purposes. Prices from $1 to $2 50 per acre. HOLT & WISE, Surveyors and General Land Agents Abilene, Taylor county, Texas. References: Colonel Caleb Dorsey, Hon. C. P. Berry, M. C., and Christy & Wise, San Francisco. a28 4p3m*

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE WITH lot, southwest corner Twenty-sixth and N streets; cottage in fine condition; lot, 80x160. Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Apply on the premises. a26 tf

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN. A HANDSOME, gentle family Mare and elegant side-bar adjustable canopy-top Buggy, with Harness complete; also, fine side-bar open Buggy. Inquire at 1212 Tenth street. a22 tf

SAWMILL FOR SALE—A SAWMILL LOCATED upon the line of the Railroad in Nevada, and upon the Truckee river, is offered for sale, or would be leased to a good practical man upon the most favorable terms. The mill is run by 140 horse water-power, and its capacity is 40,000 feet of lumber in twelve hours. One thousand acres of the finest timber land goes with the property. Apply to A. LEONARD, Sacramento. a17 tf

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF EXCELLENT farming and garden land, situated in Placer county, four miles southeast of Newcastle. There are on the place a commodious, hard-finished house, a fruit-house, a well of excellent water, plenty of timber, 9 acres of orchard, 3 acres of vineyard, all varieties of berries, etc. Title perfect. For particulars inquire of BERRY MITCHELL, Newcastle. m5-1m*

HOTEL

—AND—

Restaurant Men,

ATTENTION!

THE CLARENDON WILL BE READY FOR occupancy about May 15, 1882.

LOCATED ON J STREET, between Sixth and Seventh, being the best and most central location in the city.

THE TWO UPPER STORIES contain Forty-four Finely-Arranged and Well Ventilated Rooms, with Closets, Bathrooms, Hot-Water Attachments, etc.

THE FIRST STORY is finished into an elegant Store, with Plate-Glass Show Window; fine large Dining-Room, Pantry, Kitchen with Range, Hot-Water Boiler, Scullery, Milkroom, Storeroom, etc.

THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES are so arranged that they can be rented independent of the First Story.

A SPLENDID OPENING for any one wishing to start a First-class Restaurant, with Bakery and Confectionery attached; or any one wishing to Rent as a Family Lodging-house or Hotel. Apply to

SWEETSER & ALSIP,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,

1015 FOURTH STREET, SACRAMENTO. a15-1ptf

GOOD PASTURAGE

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE CAN BE had on the San Juan Grant, north of the American River from Folsom. There is an abundance of good water, and premises are inclosed with new board fence. Terms reasonable. Apply to JOHN T. CARDWELL, Folsom, Sacramento county, Cal. a4-tf

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE, AT A LOW RATE OF INterest, by PETER BOHL, 325 J street. m17-tf

PIONEER LIVERY STABLE.

T. D. SCRIVER....Proprietor

HACKS ON CALL AT ANY HOUR, day or night. Coupes, Phaetons, Rockaways, Couches, Buggies, with the best roadsters to be found in any livery stable on the coast, for hire. Horses kept in livery at reasonable rates. Livery Stables on Fourth street, between I and J.

HALE BROS. & CO.

Parasols!

Parasols!

Parasols!

This morning we place upon our Center Counters the contents of THREE CASES OF PARASOLS, just received direct from Philadelphia manufacturers, making altogether a display which, in point of magnitude and variety of style, has never been equaled in this city.

Sixty Different Styles

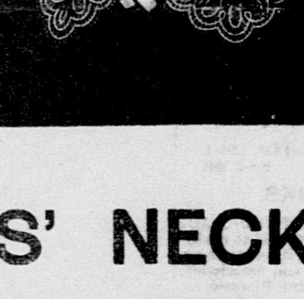
The extremely low price at which we have been enabled to offer these PARASOLS is the direct result of extensive buying, together with the advantage possessed by our Mr. P. C. HALE, now in the East.

LARGE SILK, FANCY HANDLES	from $1 15
SILK MOIRE	from 3 00
SATIN-LINED (in any color)	from 2 00
BROCADED SATIN (in any color)	from 2 00
OMBRE SATIN	from 3 00

In Children's Parasols

We have also a large assortment in both Silk and Cotton.

Black Cotton Parasols, 15c!



LADIES' NECKWEAR!

In our Fancy Goods Department will be found all the Latest Novelties in LADIES' NECKWEAR. The large importations received during the past week, by Express from New York, has given us an assortment second to that of no other retail establishment on this coast:

LACE MITTS	from 50 cents to $2 00
LISLE THREAD GLOVES	from 10 cents to $1 25
SILK GLOVES	from 65 cents to $1 25
KID GLOVES	from 25 cents to $2 75

SILK!

DRAP D'ETE!

CASHMERE AND CASSIMERE

DOLMANS.

Orders by Mail receive special attention, and are filled the day they are received.

Double and Single-breasted

JACKETS!

In Light, Medium and Dark Mixtures, beautifully trimmed and perfect-fitting.

HALE BROS. & CO.

829, 831, 833, 835 K street,

—AND—

1026 NINTH STREET, SACRAMENTO.

MECHANICS' STORE.

For Advertisement of WEINSTOCK & LUBIN, see Second Page. It will be changed daily

THE FINEST DRINK In the World. NAPA SODA. TRY A NAPA SODA LEMONADE. m16-1p3m

Palmer & Sepulveda

(Successors to J. S. TROWBRIDGE),

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,

Northeast Corner Second and K streets, Sacramento.

PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED AT ALL HOURS, BOTH DAY AND NIGHT, AT THE LOWEST RATES. fe28-1ply

REAL ESTATE SALESROOM

—AND—

INSURANCE OFFICE

—OF—

W. P. COLEMAN

No. 325 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY.—HOUSES SOLD ON INSTALLMENT PLAN. Money Loaned on Real Estate. m17-1ply

LATEST STYLES —OF— Fine French Colored SHIRTS. SHIRTS! MADE TO ORDER —BY— F. Mason,

m23 1p1m SEND FOR SAMPLES TO SACRAMENTO SHIRT FACTORY, 528 J STREET.

JUST RECEIVED. SPRING GOODS. CARPETS, OILCLOTH: CARPETS Specialty of LACE GOODS of all descriptions and the LATEST DESIGNS.

All Sold at the Lowest Reduction for Thirty Days

AT BEN COHEN'S - - - - - - J STREET a12-1ptf

OLDEST BOX FACTORY ON THE PACIFIC COAST. All Kinds of Boxes on hand and Made to Order. BOXES LATEST IMPROVED MACHINERY —FOR— BOX PRINTING.

CAPITAL BOX FACTORY....CORNER SECOND AND Q STREETS

Depot: J st., bet. Front and Second (next door to W. R. Strong & Co.) NICHOLS & CO a17-1p6m

Boston Drug Store,

A. WALTHER, Chemist, Prop.,

NORTHEAST CORNER THIRD AND J STREETS.

Prescriptions Compounded, day and night, with utmost care, at very low prices. a19-1ptf

H. WACHHORST,

LEADING JEWELER, SACRAMENTO.

SPECIALTY: WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.

NO. 315 J STREET (NORTH SIDE), BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH. SIGN: TOWN CLOCK. [a13-tf]

FOR BILIOUSNESS,

—TAKE—

Hammer's Cascara Sagrada Bitters,

THE GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE.

HAMMER'S DRUG STORE, FOURTH AND K STREETS, and all Druggists. m1-1p6m

BENSON & LESHER,

CARRIAGE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING AND CARRIAGE TRIMMING, Second street, bet. K and L, Sacramento.

(Over McGEE'S STABLE—Elevator to Shop). All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. First-class Work at Reasonable Prices. m6 1ptf

SAN FRANCISCO CARDS.

SAN FRANCISCO

Business Directory

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

David N. Hawley—Importer and Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Agent of Woods and Meadow King Mowers, 117 and 119 Market street.

George A. Davis & Co.—Manufacturers' Agents, 327 and 329 Market street.

Frank Bros.—General Ag'ts Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine Co., 319 & 321 Market st.

Baker & Hamilton—Importers of Agricultural Implements and Hardware; Agents of the Benicia Agricultural Works, 7 to 19 Front street.

ARTISTS.

Houseworth—Optician and Photographer, No. 12 Montgomery street. Established in 1851.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Pacific Business College and Telegraphic Institute—(Life Scholarship, for full Business Course, $70). W. E. Chamberlain, Jr., and T. A. Robinson, Proprietors, No. 320 Post street, opposite Union Square, S. F., Cal. Send for Circulars.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co.—Repository, 31 Market street. A. H. Isham, Manager.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, ETC.

Frank G. Edwards—Importer and Dealer, Nos. 628 to 634 Clay street, San Francisco.

DRY GOODS.

The White House—The oldest Dry Goods House in San Francisco. We import direct from the principal marts in Europe, consequently can sell lower than any other house in the trade. Country orders attended to. J. W. Davidson & Co., Nos. 101 and 103 Kearny street, San Francisco.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS.

Justin Gates.—Pioneer Druggist, removed to 122 Montgomery st., S. F. Country orders solicited.

EDUCATIONAL.

School of Civil Engineering, Surveying, Drawing and Assaying, 24 Post st. A. Van der Nailen.

HATS.

Herrmann, The Hatter—No. 336 Kearny street, near Pine. The finest hats at the lowest prices. Factory: No. 17 Belden street.

HARDWARE, IRON, STEEL, ETC.

Marcus C. Hawley & Co.—Importers of Hardware and Agricultural Implements, Nos. 301, 303, 305, 307 and 309 Market street, San Francisco.

METALS, STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

W. W. Montague & Co.—Importers of Stoves, Ranges and Sheet Iron, Marbleized Mantels, Grates and Tiles. Manufacturers of Plain, Japanned and Stamped Tinware. Nos. 110 112, 114, 116 and 118 Battery street.

MILLINERY.

The Bandbox—The popular Millinery Establishment. B. S. Hirsch & Co., No. 748 Market street. Strict attention to orders from the interior.

RESTAURANTS.

Swain's Family Bakery and Dining Saloon—No. 636 Market street. Wedding cakes, ice cream, oysters, jellies, etc., constantly on hand. Families supplied.

Campi's Original Italian Restaurant has reopened under the management of N. Giamboni, Campi's former partner. Nos. 531 and 533 Clay st., near Montgomery. Everything first-class.

RUBBER AND OIL GOODS.

Davis & Kellogg—Pioneer Manufacturers of Caps, Ann Oiled Clothing, Hats, Covers, etc. Importers and Dealers in Rubber Boots and Woolen Goods. No. 34 California street.

The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company—Manufacturers of Rubber Goods of every description. Patentees of the celebrated "Maltese Cross Brand" Carbolized Hose. Corner First and Market streets. J. W. Taylor, Manager.

STATIONERS, PRINTERS ETC.

H. S. Crocker & Co.—Importing and Manufacturing Stationers, Printers and Lithographers, Nos. 215, 217 and 219 Bush street, above Sansome.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Taber, Harker & Co.—Importers and Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 108 and 110 California street.

Wellman, Peck & Co.—Importers and Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, Nos. 126 to 132 Market, and No. 23 California.

SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION.

San Francisco Office, No. 8 New Montgomery street (Palace Hotel).—J. H. Sharpe, Agent.

Sacramento Planing Mill,

SASH AND BLIND FACTORY, CORNER OF Front and Q streets, Sacramento.

Doors, Windows, Blinds.

Finish of all kinds, Window Frames, Moldings of every description, and Turning.

HARTWELL, HOTCHKISS & STALKER. m22-4p1m

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

D. DEBERNARDI. JAS. GARZOLI.

D. DEBERNARDI & CO.,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALERS IN

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Vegetables

Fruit, Fish and General Produce.

a27-1p1m

LYON & BARNES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN Produce, Vegetables, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, Green and Dry Fruits, Honey, Beans, etc.

ALFALFA SEED!

Potatoes in car-load lots or less.

a23-1ptf Nos. 21 and 23 J street.

EUGENE J. GREGORY. CHARLES F. DILLMAN. FRANK GREGORY.

GREGORY & CO.

(Successors to J. Gregory),

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CALIFORNIA Produce and Fruit.

a21-1ptf Nos. 126 and 128 J Street.

W. R. STRONG & CO.,

Wholesale Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

CALIFORNIA GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS

NUTS, HONEY, SEED

And General Merchandise.

All orders promptly attended to. Address: W. R. STRONG & CO.,

a8-1p1m Nos. 6, 8 and 10 J street, Sacramento

A. MOOSER. S. GERSON.

S. GERSON & CO,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND Dealers in

Imported and Domestic Fruits, Vegetables, Nuts, Etc.

No. 220 J street, between Second and Third, Sacramento. a2-1m

FRUIT DEALERS,

ATTENTION!

HAVING REMOVED TO MORE COMMODIOUS premises, we have enlarged our stock. We offer you choice Apples, free from worms, Lemons, Limes, Oranges, Dried Fruits, Nuts, Dates, Canned Goods, etc., at very low prices.

M. T. BREWER & CO.,

1006 to 1010 Second street, between J and K, Sacramento. fe22-tf

DENTISTRY.

W. WOOD,

DENTIST—(REMOVED TO QUINN'S Building, cor. Fourth and J streets). Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas, for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. a24-tf

W. H. HARE, D. D. S.,

DENTIST, NO. 605 J STREET, BEtween Sixth and Seventh, Sacramento. a11-1p1m

DRS. BREWER & SOUTHWORTH,

DENTISTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER of Seventh and J streets, in Bryte's new building, up stairs. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas. m16-1p1m

H. H. PIERSON,

DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for painless extraction of Teeth. m14-1m

Chickering Pianos,

WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS

—AT WAREROOMS OF—

L. K. HAMMER,

No. 820 J street,....Sacramento.

Sold on the installment plan. Orders for TUNING promptly attended to. fe20-1p1m

STAR MILLS AND MALT HOUSE.

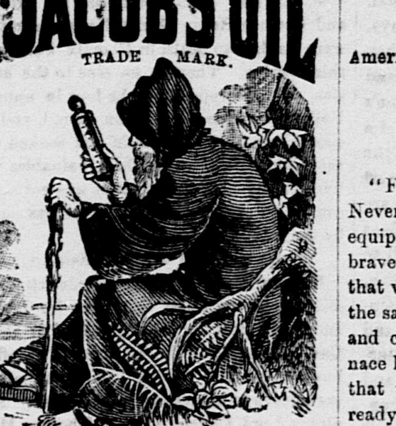
NEUBOURG & LAGES,

NOS. 50, 52 AND 54 FIFTH ST., SACRAMENTO, dealers in Produce and Brewers' Supplies, Manufacturers of Malt and all kinds of Meals, etc. Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, Buckwheat Flour, etc. New Grain Bags for sale. Agents Buckeye Mills Flour, Marysville. a17-1p

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.



THE GREAT

GERMAN REMEDY

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,

Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PICNIC

—OF THE—

SACRAMENTO HUSSARS!

—WILL BE HELD AT—

COYLE'S GROVE, NEAR WOODLAND,

—ON—

TUESDAY,....MAY 9, 1882.

AS THIS IS THE FIRST PICNIC EXcursion from Sacramento to Woodland, everybody should take this opportunity to see one of the finest Groves in the State.

Prizes for various games will be awarded, and nothing will be left undone by the Company to make this THE PICNIC OF THE SEASON.

Tickets (for round trip), $1; Children under 12, half-price. Cars will leave at 8:15 A. M. sharp. m3-5t

GLASS BALL SHOOTING.

ATTENTION, SHOTGUN SHOOTERS!—THE Sacramento Hussars offer a prize of $25 to the Best Glass Ball Shot at their PICNIC, MAY 9th, at Coyle's Grove, Woodland. For full particulars apply to FRANK RUHSTALLER, Captain of Company. a27-2w

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Elegant Residence.

BELL & CO....AUCTIONEERS

—WILL SELL ON—

MONDAY,....MAY 8, 1882

At 11 o'clock A. M. sharp, on the premises, the BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE,

No. 1522 M street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, known as Lot 3, M and N, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

THE HOUSE CONTAINS 12 LARGE ROOMS, hard-finished, gas, hot and cold water, bath, marble mantels, and all modern improvements. Lot 80x160, fully improved; fruit trees, vines and shrubbery. Also, stable suitable for three horses and carriage. Premises overlooking the Capitol Park, and is the healthiest and most beautiful part of the city.

Sale positive, and without reserve.

Terms of sale: Ten per cent. down, balance when deed is made. [m5-3t] BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

BELL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS

—WILL SELL ON—

MONDAY....MAY 8, 1882,

At 2 o'clock P. M. sharp, on the premises,

The East 37½ Feet by 160 Feet of Lot No. 8, in the Block Bounded by I and J, Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, with Improvements, consisting of a neat Cottage House of Four Rooms, Stable and other Improvements.

Sale positive and without reserve.

m6-2t BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Fine Residence and Store,

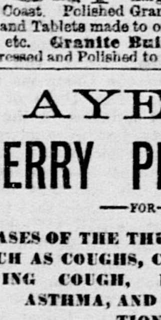
FRONTING ON FIFTH STREET, CORNER OF the alley, between I and J (No. 917).

BELL & CO., Auctioneers.

Will sell, on THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1882, at 11 A. M. sharp, on the premises described as follows: The north 30x80 feet of Lot 8, bounded by I and J, Fifth and Sixth, with two story Brick House (store below and residence above); store, 25x70; residence above contains six large, fine rooms, inside blinds, marble mantels, bath room, hot and cold water, and gas throughout the entire house; closets, pantries and other improvements, everything being very complete and well finished. House open for inspection until time of sale.

SALE POSITIVE and without reserve. Ten per cent on day of sale, balance when deed is made.

m6 td [B. C.] BELL, Auctioneer.



G. GRIFFITHS,

PENRYN

GRANITE WORKS

PENRYN CAL.

THE BEST VARIETY AND Largest Quarries on the Pacific Coast. Polished Granite Monuments, Tombstones and Tablets made to order.

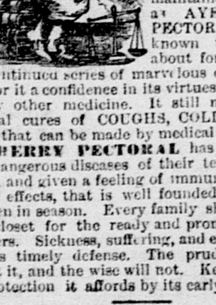
Granite Building Stone Cut, Dressed and Polished to order. o11-1p6m

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

—FOR—

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, SUCH AS COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.



THE FEW COMPOSITIONS which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words, among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvelous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed, the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their painful effects, that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely defense. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its early use in sudden attack.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

KIRK, GEARY & CO.,

Wholesale Agents....Sacramento.

64 MWF&sw8

D. J. SIMMONS & CO

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MISTRESS MAYFLOWER.

HER BOSTON LETTER—SPRING—THE SCHOOLS—LIVING COST.

American Life and its Lack—How Little Can We Live Upon?—Religion—Some Tests

BOSTON, April 24, 1882.

"For spring comes slowly up this way." Never so slowly we think impatiently as, equipped in January's wool and furs, we brave squally skies and a bitter east wind that would do credit to early March, for the sake of a venturous country excursion, and come back to city sidewalks and furnace heat bringing the only floral offerings that unaided nature seems likely to have ready for the Queen 'o the May—alder tassels, pussy willows, maple blooms and a few humble sheep noses. A few new bonnets have been seen since Easter, but for the rest we cower in our thickest mufflings, and only shudder when told that since Pasque in New York the men have doffed their overcoats (top-coats, to be truly abreast of fashionable parlance), and saunter about in snug cutaways, with unhappy roses in their button-holes, and the women have emerged from sealskins and sables and ulsters, to appear in polonaises and marquise jackets, almost too close-fitting for even that thin bit of armor, the under-vest of chamois leather. Beside weather only suited to

THE PENITENTIAL SEASON

We reckoned over, the butchers are almost forcing us to prolong our Lenten rigor in the use of and abstention from meat. Twenty eight and 30 cents per pound for a roasting piece, 32 to 35 cents ditto for sirloin steak, and the cheaper cuts at proportionately raised rates. But what, in the way of food or shelter or firing, is not dear in this spring of 1882? In the whole cost of living, indeed, save perhaps some articles of clothing. Lately, to test the difference in results, if difference existed, of the training of pupils according to the public school method in this city and to that in use at Quincy, scholars of various grades in each system were required to write, in twenty minutes, some sort of answer to the question, "What is my school doing for me?" One boy announced in his summary that his school had taught him this was not the best country in the world. Lexington, Bunker Hill, and the Spirit of '76! A boy descended likely enough from one of those very boys who made their declaration of independence in that famous appeal to the British General concerning his soldiers' interference with the haunts and sports of Yankee school boys! But, patriotism aside, is this

THE FINEST COUNTRY

To live in on the globe? What did the Consular reports to Government of the price of living in various countries make out America to be? The place where prices ruled higher than anywhere save in the two cities of Vienna and Berlin. In Paris—which is dear compared with the Paris of twenty years ago—one may get a modest, pretty little suit of rooms for what one good one costs here, and a workingwoman who doesn't mind climbing may lodge herself well for one dollar the month. In London it is easy enough to follow that economical rule which prescribes that rent should consume not more than one-sixth of the yearly income. A good house in Kensington or Bayswater, that there commands $400 or $500 a year, would, either in Boston or Philadelphia, bring $800 to $1,000, and in New York $1,200. In pretty suburban districts of London one may get a tasteful house and goodly slice of garden plot for from $200 to $350 that would easily let in any suburb of Boston for quite double the money, and for much more than that in the choicer ones. In my own London days I knew several literary or artistic workers who lived in lodgings—parlor, sleeping-room, attendance, food, washing—at a cost of $10 the week. Some could include a fire also in that sum, but that was rather a triumph of management. For myself, if I may be pardoned a bit of personality, I sigh as I think I shall never again be placed so altogether to my mind as regards work, for, like Hawthorne, I believed there never could be a finer workshop than is mighty London. I had lodgings in Kensington, close to the parks, within reach of everything. I had my own maid, there was always

DINNER ENOUGH

For a sudden guest, and I could give 5 o'clock tea to several simultaneous people, yet my weekly expenses averaged about $16, and never, on any wildly prodigal occasion, mounted to $20. Here the very skeleton of such an existence would cost thrice as much, and where would be the art, music, books, history, that, almost costless, there clothed with symmetry the bare details of a working life? Why do Americans linger abroad? Not because they love home and home people less, but that life in the Old World is so much easier—padded to any one who has what may be called an income at all, and that it gives to people of educated tastes and slender means what even Crœsus here may hardly compass. We are not greatly to blame for what is the greatest lack in American life, but that mere warmth, shelter and bread and butter should cost here what they do cannot be necessary. It is hard to hear in this rich young world that cruel phrase, "the struggle for life." Do we struggle for what we do not really need? The question suggests itself apropos of a Lenten experiment by a Catholic physician in London. Another London physician had declared, in one of the daily journals, that milk, butter, cheese and eggs are the equivalents of flesh, and that without either flesh, fish, or these substitutes, men cannot properly be fed. The Catholic believed that mankind may be perfectly nourished on a purely vegetable diet; that the quantity of food sufficient for the best health is much less than people believe, the necessary cost of bodily sustenance very small, and so, on Ash Wednesday, he began to test his theories on his own body. He began upon

ONE MEAL A DAY

Of brown bread and stewed raisins, of the dry weight of eight ounces. For a fortnight he continued upon one meal daily, seven to nine ounces, "water-free," of purely vegetable food, keeping in good health and spirits, writing, lecturing, seeing patients, attending difficult cases for twelve or fifteen hours in each twenty-four. Then, to vary the experiment, he divided the cost and quantity of food into two meals, taken at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. His conclusions are that one may be perfectly sustained upon a rigidly vegetable diet; that a fair average diet is, in quantity, about twelve dry ounces per day, and that the greater number of invalids and dyspeptics would sooner get well on eight ounces. As to cost, he could not, upon his eight or nine ounces of daily food, spend more than five farthings—one cent and a half.

Now, with all its varieties, the human digestion, for every good reason, surely might better accustom itself to a diet and expenditure more nearly akin to this than to the ordinary standard. What else does that saying, "All diseases stop at the gate of a Trappist monastery," mean? But if we can live, and live healthfully, upon twelve ounces of vegetable food, what becomes for Catholics of any need of dispensation from abstinence or fasting in Lent? Twelve ounces of daily bread is much more than Roman rigor of Lenten observance.

Did I malign Massachusetts the other day when I inferred she was Unitarian or nothing? The *Advertiser* "went to meeting" here in Boston lately, and "counted noses when it should have been listening to the sermon," says the *Post*.

HERE ARE THE FIGURES:

Roman Catholics, 49,337; Baptists, 15,775; Trinitarian Congregationalists, 15 003; Episcopalians, 12,040; Methodists, 11,394; Unitarians, 9,326; and so on, down to Swedenborgian, 530; all others about 3,000. But are the Spiritualists included in the 3,000 "all others?" That doesn't seem possible, for apparently Boston should be the spiritualistic headquarters of the United States. In the *Herald's* advertisement of Sunday services there are regularly twelve seances announced, and one can hardly traverse a street without seeing a sign of one or another kind of medium, and if one should express feelings antagonistic to Spiritualism in a mixed company here, that, indeed, would be a terrible business. The Catholic superiority of church attendance is not surprising, for Catholics are bound to hear mass, and though once a law was passed forbidding any ecclesiastic of Roman adherence in the colony, there is no tradition of its enforcement, and, strangely enough, Baptists, Episcopalians and Quakers fared much harder at the hands of Government than did Catholics. Nearly fifty years ago a mob burned the Ursuline Convent at Somerville, and the new cathedral here has used in its walls a good deal of brick from the old burned building, moved probably by a sentiment not unlike that that raised the tablet in the Old South recording the fact that the building was desecrated by British soldiers during the Revolution.

I referred, in an earlier paragraph, to the writing and composition test applied to pupils taught after both Boston and Quincy public school methods. These two methods are on trial before the country, and any test that proves anything is valuable and interesting. Roughly speaking, the Boston method may be said to include almost all the more commonly desirable departments of study. The Quincy method seems more practical, and chiefly spends itself upon the elementary branches, inspiring an enthusiasm for knowledge, and putting boys and girls in the way to themselves make use of books, facts and all sources of information they are to encounter in life. When one considers that most public school scholars must have all done for them that school can do in about eight years, that time seems miserably short in which to crowd all the topics taken up, all the

SPECIAL TRAINING

Undertaken by the Boston system. The Boston regime is perhaps an ideal one for the bright boy or girl who has nine or ten years to give to it, and nobody worth troubling about—but how about the backward scholar, and how about anyone who is to need good eyes, lungs, back, stomach and muscles? The Quincy method seeks to arouse faculties rather than to fill an unready storehouse with information. The teaching is very largely oral, and the teachers are of the best. They are not overburdened, they are not struggling against time and overburdened scholars, and the system is the natural one in which mind strikes upon mind. The interest of Quincy scholars in their school work—the interest of the average scholars—is a strong argument in the method's favor. But with such teachers as the Quincy system possesses even the dry bones of the country district school system, or no system, would leap with life, for the teacher is the potent factor in any method. The test "What is my school doing for me?" was perhaps not widely enough applied to have its answers very trustworthy, but, in its limited use, the Quincy writing was better, the spelling more accurate, the expression more idiomatic. Still there was great go in what the Boston scholars wrote, and I conclude with the paper of a little fellow seven and a half years old which I think should satisfy the parent of any such small chap taught anywhere, by any method: "My school is teaching me arithmetic, geography, reading, spelling, writing, singing, to be careful in my work, to do my level best in everything, and to be a good boy. Almost all of these things are fitting me for good positions in manhood. Reading will allow me to read books and get knowledge from them. Writing will allow me to write letters and to keep accounts. Arithmetic will allow me to be a book-keeper in a store, or to be a cashier. No one can cheat me by not giving correctly the money that belongs to me. Spelling will enable me not to make blunders in letters, so that nobody can read them. Geography will tell me about things in our own and other countries, so that"—20 minutes up.

MISTRESS MAYFLOWER.

ORATION

Delivered by Hon. Grove L. Johnson at the Annual Reunion of Court Capitol, No. 6,742, A. O. F., at East Park Grove, Monday, May 1, 1882.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is related in the history of England that for centuries after the Norman conquest the Anglo Saxon, or pure Englishmen, who were unwilling to bow the knee in humble submission to the haughty William or Henry, or Rufus, sought safety for themselves and protection for their families in the wilds and depths of the then almost boundless forests of that island. Forced by circumstances, as well as by a common feeling, to confide one with the other, they became closely united in bonds of friendship, and for many years maintained their independence, and perpetuated the Saxon memories, despite the efforts of the monarch and his noblemen. Compelled to rely almost exclusively upon the game of the forests for their food, and upon the spoil taken from their enemies for their support, denied the use of the armor and the weapons of the proud nobles, they grew expert in all the lore of woods and fields, of running waters and beautiful forests, among which they reared their households and daily moved. From these facts they became known as Foresters, and they were Foresters in reality as well as in name. A unity of feeling as regarded the true aims of life, a unity of purpose as regarded the persons who ought to be and were their enemies, a unity of action in providing one for the other, brought them more closely together than other organizations of man were able to unite their members at that time. They became bound together by the ties born of danger as well as those the outgrowth of peace.

The necessities of the case required them to have certain methods of becoming acquainted one with the other and each with all, when the exigencies of life compelled them to be far from the sequestered glade which they called home; and from these necessities arose among them a code of signs, bywords and signals by which they could recognize a true Forester, however disguised, or wherever they might be.

These men were devoted to the chase; they were the most skilled of all England in the use of arms peculiar to hunters, and derived most of their food from their use. They reverted, as it were, to the early condition of man, abandoning agriculture as a means of living, and thus were obliged, by the force of their methods of existence, to do as primitive man did, form a grand fraternity, embracing all who entered their forests and sympathized with their lives, wherein all could meet on an equality, all mingle in common; wherein the spoil taken from the enemy was divided amongst every member of the band, share and share alike; where the race and caste distinctions, so prominently characteristic of the Normans and their followers, were, both in theory and in practice, unknown. They sometimes, perhaps frequently, raided the unduly rich, and constituted themselves the disposer of their fortunes; but to their credit be it said, they always remembered and assisted the poor, even if they originally furnished not the means of such remembrance. No outcast ever went from Sherwood Forest hungry or naked; no poor widow ever raised unanswered to the Forester, that plundered arrogant Baron or pompous Bishop, her voice in piteous appeal for alms; no orphan seeking that protection denied him in the cold world, ever failed to find comfort and support at the hands of the bold Foresters who kept alive, in the wilds of "Merrie England," the spirit of Anglo-Saxon independence.

Compelled to deal with others not members of their fraternity, obliged sometimes to rely upon people connected with the outer world for the transaction of even their simple business, called upon by their very mode of life to make friends and to help and trust them, they were in the habit of giving to those friends a hunting-horn, and teaching them how to blow with the horn three peculiar notes, and instructing them that, wherever they might be, and help was needed, either to protect them from the violence and rapine of the banded knights in the highways or valleys of the land, or when lost in the secret walks and wooded glens of the vast forests that then spread their almost impenetrable shade over the fairest shires of Britain, or to release themselves from the grim grasp of sorrow and poverty, the sounding upon the horn of the three cabalistic blasts would summon to their aid those ready and willing to render assistance. The rules of these men bound every Forester to answer at once the call thus made upon him. They prescribed that any and all Foresters to whose ears the well-known signal of the hunting-horn was borne were bound to drop all business, to cease all pleasure and hasten to give the help required thus at their hands. The bow, ready drawn to hurl the arrow upon beast or man, must be relaxed; the knife, gleaming at the throat of the captured stag or doe, must be sheathed and the captured suffered to go unharmed; the feast must be left to moulder or to waste; all work be cast aside, and every one hasten to the spot from which the call was made.

Many are the deeds of daring, many are the heroic acts recounted of the brave men of Sherwood Forest when doing their duty as Foresters in thus answering the cry for aid made by the friend to whom they had intrusted their signal-horn. Their proud and truthful boast was that the Forester's warning notes were never uttered in vain, whether beneath the glowing noonday sun, the blackness of night's encompassing clouds, amidst sylvan retreats, or under the frowning turrets of moated castles; that the green jerkin immortalized by Robin Hood and Allen a'Dale was never tarnished by failure to prove by action the faith plighted to man, or by the neglect to exemplify in deed the friendship pledged in word.

We of this later day who call ourselves Foresters, and in part have copied the signals and founded our society upon the rules and regulations of the Foresters of old, have *our* horn, have *our* three notes, have *our* methods of making one another acquainted, our means of rallying to the support of every weak and suffering brother the whole vast membership of the Ancient Order of Foresters from all portions of the habitable globe. We come not, however, to answer their summons with sword or bow, we are not obliged to rove or to seek the battlefield of life in order to aid those asking us, by the power of our Order to assist them in the Forest of Life.

The notes sounded by the Foresters of this day are Unity, Benevolence and Concord, as taught in the Courts of the Ancient Order of Foresters. When we hear of a brother asking, in the name of the Order, for assistance, we care not to know his birthplace; we care not to know his age, his standing, his wealth, or his position; we care not where he cometh from or whither he goeth. We know only that, in the name of the Order to which we belong and of which we are a living part, he has called upon us to render him our active sympathy, and, one and all, we strive to excel in deeds of benevolence, in acts of charity, in words of kindness, moving together in concord that we may help him, following the unity of thought and action prescribed in the ritual of the Order, that we may prove to him that the benevolence we preach is also the benevolence we practice.

The Ancient Order of Foresters, in commemoration of whose founding, and in celebration of the maintenance and prosperity of one of the Courts of which we meet here on this May day in our picnic gathering, is of English origin, formed by the toilers of that island which has dominated the world, whose flag has floated in triumph from the capitals of every nation of the earth, whose pennant, borne at the masthead of its own ships, has carried the terror of the English arms to the farthermost region of the globe. For one, I am proud of England. I glory in the fact that America is descended from her; I honor her men of science, inventive, skilled, learned—her Newton, her Watt, her Stephenson; I admire her men of art, gifted, enchanting, elevating—her Reynolds, her Turner, her Landseer. I esteem her men of letters, profound, logical, scholarly—Bacon, Locke and Spencer. I glorify the battles of her warriors, bold and successful—Marlborough, Nelson, Havelock. I drink deep draughts of soul food of the creations of her poets, grand, inspiring, purifying—Milton, Wordsworth, Tennyson. I reverence her philanthropists, laboring for the good of all mankind—Howard, Wilberforce, Nightingale. I delve with never-ending pleasure through the pages of her historians—Gibbon, Hume, Macaulay. My soul goes out with joyous praise to her novelists—Dickens, Sterne, Thackeray. I bow in homage to her patriots—Hampden, Chatham, Sydney, who, by their self-abnegating devotion to principle, set an example that our own loved countrymen have followed. I yield unceasing respect to her statesmen, far-seeing and learned—Burleigh, Fox, Palmerston, whose efforts, nobly following the precedents set by Lord Protector Cromwell and the patriots I have named and hosts of others, have made England at all times a bulwark for freedom of thought and speech, an abiding place for liberty of man, a refuge for the oppressed of all nations, a sanctuary for those fleeing from the tyranny of continental despotism. All hail, thou England, of those grand souls! All hail, thou England of the past! I greet thee as the worthy progenitor of our own free America!

I speak not of the England of to-day. I care not what errors have been committed in the late present, or may be committed to-day by the rulers or ruled of that grand empire; I am speaking of her as a nation reveling in the glories of her past, and of her wondrous yield of men of mark, hoping for a better day than the present for all the various peoples that, under so many different skies, recognize as their ruler that good woman, that pure Queen—Victoria.

This society, thus of English birth, has followed the cross of St. George from continent to continent, from zone to zone, from pole to pole. Sweeping over England, Scotland and Wales, it set sail with the ships that carried news of its institutions to the land conquered by Wolfe and Abercombie, and planted the Courts of the Ancient Order of Foresters from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through Canada East and Canada West, through Manitoba's grain fields and British Columbia's gold mines. The prison-house of Napoleon answers to the roll-call of the Courts of the Order, as the banner of Forestry floats to the breeze from the rock of St. Helena. The Buddhist temples of India reverberate to the well-known sounds of the hunter's horn, sounded in the precincts of a Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters, where once the bugle of Clive and of Hastings summoned the red-coats of England to the triumphs of Jassey and Seringapatam. Australia, New Zealand, and even the savage coasts of Africa, once given over to the convict and his chain, the lion and his hunter, the elephant and his captor, now present their places of refuge for the sick and wounded Forester, while from Peru and Chile, devastated as they are by foolish war, that saps the life of one and sows the seeds of trouble in the other, the answering cry of welcome to a brother is heard. The West Indies, the land of never-fading verdure, the home of the orange and the lime, the spot where Columbus first trod the land of the new continent his genius had discovered, join with our United States of America in waving the banner of the Order in triumph to the breeze, that its broad folds may send the music of our odes in gladness ringing from homes made happy by our deeds, to the cliffs of Dover and the oaks of England. Following the adventurous footsteps of the navigator, it has girded the earth with its courts, planting them wherever the foot of civilized man has rested long enough to make a habitation. It has increased from a feeble beginning in a little city of England till it numbers, according to the last available statistics (those of 188) 4,585 courts, with a total beneficial membership of 555,062, and assets to the enormous amount of over fourteen millions of dollars.

Go where you may, you will meet a Forester. Let your steps lead you to the trackless forest or to the cities of the globe, wherever an English-speaking man has trodden; let your cry for relief be sounded upon the horn of the Order, calling upon the brotherhood, in the name of unity, benevolence and concord, for help, and it will be answered, fully, promptly and fraternally. It is fitting that on May day—that day first associated with out-door festivities by the English people, that day when nature throws off the chains of winter and seems to invite mankind to partake of the beauties and pleasures of the forest—it is fitting that we, the descendants of that people who thus first taught the hopes and the sweets of forestry and Foresters, whether in real or mimic life, should appropriately celebrate, by our picnic joys, this Order, born of England's, and thus at once pledge anew our fealty to the Ancient Order of Foresters, our appreciation of its good works and our realization of the advances made in the forest of life since first our fraternity was established.

We can say of this Order that, though springing from and having its fountain of life and its high Court of judiciary situated in a monarchical country, protected by the laws of a kingdom, it is the most democratic of all secret societies existing in the world. It has no set or number of degrees; it has no scale, arithmetical or otherwise, of progression; it has no arcanum into which the high priests of the society may withdraw from the gaze of the neophyte. Here, in the A. O. F., all meet on a common level; all have the same rank in the Order; none are "squires of low degree," but all are belted knights. Its ritual is simple, yet impressive, relying upon nothing save a direct presentation of the principles and designs of the Order in plain English, easy to be understood and obeyed. Its teachings are pure, holy, manly, tending inevitably to impress upon each member his obligation to the Order, while stamping indelibly upon his mind the duty that he owes to himself of elevating his own character, and thus benefiting the Order.

Its effects are good alike upon the membership and the world. Under its workings, for the scarce fifty years of life of which we have reliable records, it has expended for the relief of sick and distressed members and the care of widows and orphans near forty millions of dollars—expenditures confined not to one locality or nation, but to every part of the habited world.

It has one feature different from that of any other Order, in furnishing a physician to its members, and paying for him out of the common fund. In this can be seen a direct blow for emancipation from the thraldom of caste and cost, under which the workmen of England had suffered for many years prior to the institution of this Order, and, I may add, many, far too many, of them yet suffer.

This impresses upon my mind more forcibly than anything else connected with the Order the fact that it is intended to be a common beneficial society; that is, a society in which the earnings, the labor, the sympathy of all are directly daily called upon to assist in caring for every member, and that is intended to help in all the walks of life, whether in sickness or in health; in the Court or outside of it; that it was designed to aid one another; to make of "many a little a mickle;" to teach republicanism of action and democracy of thought amongst those accustomed hitherto to look to others for guidance. Its workings, therefore, are peculiarly adapted to promote sociability amongst its members; to strengthen personal friendships; to teach individual responsibility and united action; to imbue each with loftier ideas of his own manhood, while plainly showing the necessity of concordance of deed by all to secure happiness. In a word, freedom, liberty, emancipation from feudal laws are the sure, yes, the necessary results of the A. O. F.

In addition to the good work performed on land, the A. O. F. has engaged in that of rescuing those "that go down to the sea in ships" from the storms and angers of the ocean. In England two life-boats are maintained permanently by the Order, and supported by the voluntary contributions of the Brotherhood. It was a hopeful and beautiful augury of the success and pleasure of the life-boat enterprise that the first man saved by the Forester's life-boat proved to be a member of the Order.

Our record, such as I have named, is one to gladden all lovers of humanity; but there are triumphs greater, grander, more enduring, yet to come. With a concord of motives and designs; with a benevolence far-reaching, self-sacrificing; with a unity of purpose, making half a million as one, the A. O. F. will move forward, sweeping from this world the brother's sorrow, the widow's tear, the orphan's moan, doing good work by day and night, teaching and exemplifying the great principle that man must have sympathy for his fellow.

The increase of the Order in the United States has been steady and permanent, each year since the organization of the first Court showing a gain. The last report, for the quarter ending March 31, 1882, shows 189 Courts, with 10,842 members, an increase in nine months of fifteen Courts and 901 members. When we take into account the large number of secret societies in this nation, and the fact that the headquarters of the Ancient Order of Foresters are in a foreign land, this increase is wonderful, and speaks volumes in favor of the good and perpetuity of our Order. Its ranks are open for recruits; its Courts are ready to receive good men; the Order silently invites, by its daily good works, all mankind to unite with it. The results of fifty years of its lifetime have proven so beneficial to its members, so elevating to the world, that all those who are seeking societies wherein they can best carry out their desire to help themselves and their neighbors, should examine carefully the precepts, workings and record of Forestry ere uniting with any other organization. We invite all to scan the objects and actions of the Order, confident that the better they are known the better it will be liked, the larger will become its membership.

Our own Sacramento Court bears proudly the name "Capitol of California." It is worthy of the city wherein it flourishes—a city renowned through all the nation for the enterprise of its people, their courage under disaster, their resolution in facing trouble, and their success in maintaining their city and increasing its wealth and power. It is worthy of the true-hearted members that formed it, who started the little boat, "Court Capitol of California," few in number, poor in purse, who have watched it with a jealous care, equaling that which the mother bestows upon her first-born, and, like that mother, can now be proud of the child grown to manhood, able to protect alike itself and them, and to prove a source of comfort and happiness to those who gave it to the great Forest of Life. It is worthy of the Order, an Order of which man has been and ever will be proud; for its deeds are righteous, its workings are purifying to the world. It is worthy of our rich and beautiful State, which stands midway between the civilization of the East and of the West, guarding the one and purifying the other, rejoicing in the grandeur of its scenery, in the magnificence of its mountains, in the fertility of its valleys, in the energy of its inhabitants, and in the glorious future that awaits it. Long may Court Capitol of California, No. 6,742, continue to exist, with its doors, as now, ever open to the deserving, its treasury, as now, ever flowing to relieve the distressed, the widow and the orphan, its members ever, as now, striving to maintain unsullied its record of joy and of good; its aim, its objects, in common with those of other Courts of the Order, the bringing together of all mankind in the laws of concord, that, with a unity of thought and action, they may practice benevolence throughout the land.

A NOTE ON PORTUGAL.—"Female beauty is rare throughout Portugal," says an English traveler, "and of that encountered in the port-wine capital the larger share certainly pertains to the peasantry of the environs. At the principal theater of the city, after a minute inspection of the boxes, it is possible to count upon the fingers of a single hand the few pretty faces you will have succeeded in discovering, and the process may be repeated night after night. Ladies still go to the theater here in the old-fashioned sedan chairs, the unexpected apparition of which, with their quaintly attired chairmen, in one of the more ancient tortuous streets relegates one back for at least a century. These dimly-lighted, long, narrow, winding thoroughfares would appear to be slightly dangerous at night time, judging from their being regularly patroled by helmeted horse-guards with drawn swords, who, from the slow pace at which they move, have been irreverently nicknamed 'tortoises' by the Portuguese. Why the latter have given the name of 'mussels' to the guardians of the peace posted after dark with their loaded rifles at the end of many of these thoroughfares is less comprehensible."

"Where shall we look for independence?" There's your mother-in-law and the Pullman car porter, sir.—[Boston Post

KIDNEY-WORT—the only known remedy acting at the same time on the liver, bowels and kidneys.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.
MONDAY.....MAY 8, 1882

Meteorological Observations — Taken at Each Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, May 7, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Hight of barom.	Ther.	Direction of wind velocity	Character of wind force.	Rain in 24 hours	State of the weather
Olympia	30.22	48	S. W.	Light		Clear
Portland	30.27	48	N. W. 6	Fresh		Clear
Roseburg	30.19	52	N. W. 9	Fresh	.03	Clear
Red Bluff	29.93	68	N. 10	Fresh		Clear
Sacramento	29.85	68	N. 10	Fresh		Clear
S. Francisco	29.90	57	N. W.	Light		Clear
Visalia	29.74	70	N.W.10	Fresh		Clear
Los Angeles	29.82	59	Calm	Calm		Clear
San Diego	29.78	62	S. W.	Light		Foggy

Maximum temperature, 73; minimum, 53.
River above low-water mark, 20 ft. 11 in.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the RECORD-UNION is issued each day at 2 P. M. bringing the Eastern and coast news up to that hour. By this arrangement the RECORD-UNION will present the latest news obtainable at all points east and north of Sacramento.

The regular morning edition of the RECORD-UNION is carried by morning trains, and is ahead of all competitors as far north as Chico, on the California and Oregon Railroad; west to Benicia, and south to Stockton, and east to Colfax, Folsom and Placerville and all intermediate places. The second edition matter will be found each day upon the third page.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Saturday Government bonds were quoted at 121 for 4s of 1907; 115⅜ for 4½s; 101½ for 3½s; sterling, $4 88@4 90½; silver bars, 115.

Silver in London, 52 7-16d; consols, 101 9-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 104; 4s, 123; 4½s, 118.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 90½@90⅝ cents.

The stock market opened weak and dull at San Francisco Saturday morning. Prices kept falling, and the amount of business done was small. The week closed gloomily, with little if any cheering prospect for the future.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Thomas Henry Burke, Under Secretary, were stabbed to death in Phœnix Park, Dublin, Saturday evening, by four unknown men, who escaped.

The President has announced that he will sign the Chinese bill to-day.

The House passed the Tariff Commission bill Saturday.

The losses by the fire at Racine, Wis., have dwindled to $350,000.

Fire at Westbrook, Me.; also at Bellows Falls, Vt.

A saloon-keeper at Cincinnati has been fined $100 and thirty days in prison for doing business on Sunday.

The President has issued a proclamation of pardon for Fitz John Porter, which removes the only legal obstacle to Congressional action in the case.

Snow fell heavily at Pottsville, Pa., Saturday.

Parnell denies that he has entered into an agreement with the British Government to withdraw the "no rent" manifesto.

Fourteen Russian men-of-war are to be stationed at Russian ports in the Pacific during the next six months.

Epping forest was formally dedicated by the Queen to the full use of the public Saturday.

Michael Davitt was released Saturday from Portland Prison.

John Williams has been found guilty of murder in the first degree at Nevada City.

J. B. Brogan committed suicide Saturday near Truckee.

Alexander Chisholm died suddenly at Grass Valley Saturday.

McCauley, on trial at Auburn for arson, has been declared not guilty.

A three-year-old girl was drowned in a ditch at eno, Nevada, Saturday.

Port Moody, on Frazer river, in British Columbia, is becoming quite an important point.

Ah King hanged himself at Victoria, B. C., Saturday.

A steamer filled with Chinese arrived at Victoria yesterday from Hongkong.

Robert Bechter was shot and killed by his wife near Leona, Kansas, Saturday, who then killed herself. Both were over 80 years.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, is suffering from the effects of high water.

In a stabbing affray between two brothers at San Francisco yesterday morning, one of them was killed and the other badly cut.

The principal portion of the Court-house at Pittsburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

On the fourth page this morning will be found a condensation of Saturday's telegraphic news, further interesting facts regarding the Jeannette disaster, and other matters.

A PHYSICIAN of this city is authority for the expressed opinion that the milk used in the valley section of California is lacking in salty quality, and says it would be more nutritious and far more beneficial, especially to children, if to every quart of milk a pinch of salt were added. It would be better still, he says, for our dairymen to feed more salt to their cows than they do. In many cases he believes it is wholly neglected. Dairymen will find it profitable, too, as the heaviest milkers are those fed from the slop-tub, where there is more or less salt. In Nova Scotia, where they have prime milkers, cows are regularly fed salty fish.

THE confidence with which the Democracy thinks it can carry California at the next election leads many to suppose that there has been a great deflection from the Republican ranks. If it is well founded, there has been a large desertion. Now every man is capable of judging in this matter for himself. Let each one look about him and see who it is that has deserted principles because of a presidential veto. Where is there a leading man who has stepped out of the ranks? Such ideas of desertion gain their currency by Democratic iteration only.

FROM exchanges it is learned that active operations in borax mining will be commenced at the borax lakes in Inyo and San Bernardino counties at an early day. These soda deposits are very large and profitable. One is situated at the north end of Death valley, and the other near Resting springs. The supply seems inexhaustible.

THERE is great activity among the vine-growers of the Napa valley. Land in that prosperous section is rapidly appreciating in value. Apropos to this, we notice that at St. Helena they are agitating the subject of planting vines in the fall. In Sonoma, says the Santa Rosa *Republican*, that plan has been successful on high lands.

IT is said that within ten days ships have, in New York, been bidding for wheat as ballast for voyages to Europe. That is, the ship-owners have paid for the privilege of carrying wheat, just as they buy rocks for ballast. This does not indicate a present demand for our earth produce, on the part of our cousins over the ocean.

THE Colusa *Sun*, after a careful review, comes to the conclusion that Colusa county will have a very poor crop this season. A few days of north wind, it said, would very nearly destroy the hopes of growing grain engendered by the late south breezes. The north wind has come, and Colusa is therefore badly off.

"AN Eastern merchant says that he has proved beyond a doubt that $1,000 spent in advertising brings him in more trade than a $5,000 drummer." He is late in the day with his discovery. Business men of this section found out all about it long ago, and have acted on that fact basis for years.

THE Yreka *Journal* says that the railroad building being prosecuted in Oregon has caused an advance in prices of all kinds of products, and that this will lessen export from Oregon, and will remove much of the competition with which California products now meet in the north country.

IF the sixty-five Texas editors, now visiting California for six days, will each solemnly promise not to write a book on California when they return home, the people of this State will hold them in kindly remembrance, and when they lay down life's burdens, will keep their graves green.

WARDEN CROCKER, April 9th, made a denial that he had ever permitted meals to be sent to Guiteau from outside the Washington jail, or that Guiteau was allowed to hold a New Year's reception. Why has Crocker waited until April to deny the current charge?

ALREADY several communities are moving in the matter of the proper celebration of the Fourth of July. Cannot we have something this year a little out of the usual order? Let us have some novel features, some change in the stereotyped programme.

THE Nevada *Transcript* says that the proposed Miners' Convention will be held at a very early date. It claims that the hydraulic miners have been misrepresented, and that in the forthcoming convention they will set themselves right before the people.

THE fishermen say that the sawdust sent down the Truckee river kills the fish. The sawdust men reply, "So do the fishermen with their snares, nets and giant powder." Between the two then, the fish are doomed.

THAT was a novel idea of a St. Helena man who gave a grand ball in his barn and served the supper at the leading hotel of the place. It was a barn ball, or ball barn, as you please.

ONE OF THE BEST MANAGED.

[Grass Valley Tidings.]

The SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION came out Monday in an enlarged form, giving its readers eight additional columns of reading matter by the enlargement. This step was necessary on account of the increase of business, and because the city in which that paper is published is steadily progressing and improving. The RECORD-UNION is one of the best managed and ablest edited newspapers on this continent, while its news departments, both general and local, are always full and fresh, and as accurate as it is possible to have. We congratulate our Sacramento contemporary on its merited success.

THE DUBLIN ATROCITY.

The assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the newly-appointed Secretary for Ireland, and of Mr. Burke, the permanent Under Secretary, while they were walking through the Phœnix Park, Dublin, on Saturday evening, has naturally produced an effect upon the public mind everywhere, similar to that which the news of President Garfield's murder created. For in both cases the utmost bewilderment could not but be engendered by the apparent purposelessness of the crime, though this feeling in the present case will not last. The Dublin assassinations were not the work of a single fanatic. They cannot be charged to insanity. Four men at least are known to have participated in the horrible butchery of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and it was as deliberate and cold-blooded an atrocity as any of the thousand and one dreadful agrarian outrages which have stained the record of Ireland. But though the crime was plainly the result of conspiracy and careful premeditation, it is not at once easy to find a plausible motive for it. At the first glance such a deed would appear to be so fatally opposed to Irish interests that its purpose could not be conjectured. The Irish Land League had just gained a great victory over the English Government. Gladstone had been compelled to change his Irish policy completely. The resignation of Forster, who was particularly obnoxious to the Leaguers, had been accepted. The abandonment of Coercion had been announced. And the appointment of Earl Spencer as Lord Lieutenant, and Lord Frederick Cavendish as Chief Secretary for Ireland, was understood to be the first step towards a new policy of concession and conciliation.

Lord Cavendish in fact went to Ireland with the olive-branch in his hand. But he had not been in Dublin forty-eight hours before the appalling news was heard that he and the permanent Under Secretary had been literally stabbed to death with knives, within a short distance of the Castle, in broad daylight, and within hearing and almost within sight of hundreds of people. And now it is necessary to ascertain what this hideous double murder really means. We do not believe in the theory of private revenge. We believe that this horrible crime was the work of a secret organization. We do not believe that the Land League leaders or the League itself share the responsibility for it, however. Mr. Parnell is an agitator, but he is not and never has been an advocate of violence in any form, nor has the Land League at any time countenanced or taken part in outrages. But the Land League is not the only organization in Ireland. The Fenian Brotherhood has not been heard of so much lately as a few years ago, but it is not dead, and it is the one association in Ireland whose leaders are radically opposed to any measures which may tend to put an end to anarchy in the island.

It is the plain interest of Parnell and his followers to use all their influence at the present juncture for the stoppage of outrages and the restoration of law and order. The only possible way to sustain Mr. Gladstone's Government is to make it appear that the new policy is successful where the old one failed. But the Fenians have never held with Parnell. They have always favored insurrection, anarchy, violence and lawlessness. The Irish-American organ published in New York, and which for years has been preaching the most detestable and infamous doctrines, advocating assassination, and calling for more and greater outrages, suggesting the use of dynamite, and in every conceivable way stimulating the ruffianism and brutality of the worst elements of its party, has paved the way for just such infernal crimes as this, and has openly taught that they are both necessary and right. The men who from a safe distance urge on their countrymen to deeds of blood, and who think fighting for the independence of Ireland a good thing so long as somebody else is doing it, have for many years been opposing any attempt to find a permanent and complete remedy for the grievances of that country. Now it is the Fenians alone whose past policy puts them in a position to be benefited by this assassination. It is a terrible blow to all Irishmen who are hoping for the settlement of the Irish question by constitutional methods, but for those who prefer that there shall be no settlement, who think it possible for Ireland to conquer her independence by force of arms, the case is calculated to wear a very different aspect.

It is quite easy to conceive that some of these irreconcilables may have deliberately caused this deed to be done for the purpose of making pacification hopeless; for the purpose of deepening and widening the chasm between England and Ireland; perhaps with the expectation even of precipitating actual warfare between the two countries. This is the one probable and plausible theory which presents itself. It is of course simply absurd for anyone to pretend that no Irish organization would be capable of such an atrocity, when the blood-thirsty articles of the *Irish World* are approved and indorsed by thousands, when O'Donovan Rosa and his piratical gang find plenty of supporters, when a recent Convention of Irish-Americans made provision for carrying on secret war by the most deadly and lawless methods, and when agrarian outrages are occurring all over Ireland by scores every month. In short, it is perfectly clear that there is no want of material for this or any other devilish crime, nor, which is worse, any lack of public opinion to back such atrocities. What the political effect of these assassinations will be, cannot now be surmised. All that seems quite certain is that they must react disastrously upon Irish interests. They may raise a storm in England which will unseat Gladstone, and put in power a Tory Government pledged to the most rigorous repression of lawlessness in Ireland. And while it does not seem probable that the Land League will be held responsible for them, a great many people will be apt to assume that there is but little difference between the Leaguers and the Fenians. That Gladstone will be able to carry out his new policy cannot be hoped. This great crime must call a halt to everything. In the face of such deeds there can be no more concessions to Irish demands, at least for the present. In short, the event suddenly throws Ireland from a position which promised the best results, into a worse state of confusion than ever, and by discrediting the Irish leaders like Parnell who discountenance violence, it strengthens the hands of the Tories, and of all who hold that the only way to govern Ireland is with an iron rod.

THE FATE OF DE LONG.

The discovery of the bodies of Lieutenant De Long and his companions should not have surprised anyone. From the time the two men detached from the party were found and made their report, it was evident that the leader of the expedition and those with him would never be seen again alive. This journal expressed that opinion more than three months ago, and the facts only too strictly confirmed the conclusion. Of course it is useless to speculate upon what might have been, yet it is difficult not to regret that De Long should have spent so much time at Bennett Island, seeing that if he had started earlier for the shore he would very probably have escaped the fate which overtook him. There is not much to be said concerning this melancholy termination of a singularly unfortunate expedition. At the moment it seems to constitute a strong argument against any further explorations in the polar regions; but we do not think it will eventually operate as a deterrent. Arctic research has from the beginning been a series of terrible disasters, but none of them have ultimately prevented new expeditions from being sent out. The truth is that pride and the yearning after knowledge—all the stronger if the knowledge seems to be forbidden—are more than a match for all prudential considerations. It is not fair to charge all the Arctic disasters upon Science. The spirit of emulation has at least as much to answer for. The Franklins, Foxes, McClintocks, Backs, Barrows, Nordenskjolds, De Longs, and other brave explorers, have each and all been inspired by an enthusiasm at least as powerful as Science ever endowed her votaries withal. They would have plunged into the mysteries of the pole for no other reason than because the quest was full of difficulty and danger. They were like Clane Alpine's chieftain, of whom the poet said that "if a "path were dangerous known, the "danger's self were lure alone." And though people who sit at home at ease are dreadfully moved by all these sacrifices of life and treasure, they would do well to remember that it is worth some sacrifice, even of brave and talented men, to maintain and strengthen the spirit of daring and perseverance which is so splendidly illustrated in the stories of arctic research; and that so long as one nation on the globe continues to send forth polar expeditions, it would be a derogation from the standing of any other first-class power to shun such adventures. The Jeannette expedition was undoubtedly a failure, but that is the fortune of war and of polar experiments. De Long and his brave companions, however, deserve none the less the admiration and esteem of their countrymen, and their sad end will assuredly not seem less heroic to our children than was that of the soldiers who fell also at the post of duty.

THE HURTADO CASE.

The jury in the Hurtado case does not appear to have thought that seduction is an excuse for murder, for they have brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, which under the circumstances carries with it the death penalty. And it must be said that this is a very remarkable outcome, for it is opposed to a long line of verdicts in which juries have acquitted murderers in utter defiance of the law, and have thus so demoralized many Judges as to make them think that the plea of seduction was somehow admissible under the law. In the Hurtado case the ruling of the Court put this question straight at the beginning, and though the fact of the seduction was subsequently put in evidence in support of the plea of insanity, it seems clear that the jury kept in mind the statement of the Court, and refused to be led astray upon that issue. Grove L. Johnson, who prosecuted, has certainly won a decided triumph in this case, for it must be admitted that all the probabilities seemed against him, and that the jury would have had ample precedent for acquitting the prisoner. No doubt the case will be carried to the Supreme Court on the ruling of Judge Denson upon the inadmissibility of the evidence of the seduction, and that tribunal will, it is to be hoped, take advantage of the opportunity to make a strong and clear ruling upon this important point. It is certainly time it was settled, for innumerable defeats of justice have occurred through judicial confusion of mind in regard to the scope of the admissible defense in murder cases.

PORTER'S PARDON.

The President has issued a pardon to Fitz John Porter, for so much of his sentence as is continuous. This pardon relieves him from all the disabilities imposed by the original sentence of the Court-martial, but it goes no further. The President's legal advisers have informed him that it was beyond his power to restore Porter to his army rank; that Congress alone could do that. The President, however, could pardon him, and thus relieve him from the continuing disability under which he suffers, and this has now been done. Whatever else is to be effected must be through Congress, and it is plain that General Porter will have a very difficult task there, since his most inveterate enemies are precisely those who refuse to review his case, and shamelessly declare their intention of perpetuating what every fair-minded and intelligent person is now convinced was a cruel wrong inflicted upon a brave and loyal officer. Porter deserves to be restored to his old rank, but whether he will obtain justice from Congress is a very problematical question.

BRIEF SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

Another case of small-pox has developed in the County Jail.

The British steamer Altonomer arrived from Hongkong Saturday night, bringing 829 Chinese.

Ignatius Eckert, a native of New York, shot himself Friday night, dying at once. He was aged 55, and leaves a wife.

The city has closed a contract with the San Francisco Gaslight Company to light the streets at $1 50 per 1,000 cubic feet of gas.

The ship Glamis, which arrived Monday from Hongkong, and has been in quarantine ever since, was released Saturday, and 949 Chinese on her were landed.

A member of the Board of Supervisors announces that at its meeting on Monday night next he will introduce a resolution calling for the erection of a corral or stockade on one of the lots of outside land belonging to the city, the same to be used for the imprisonment of Chinese violators of the sanitary laws. It was intended to fit up the old County Hospital building at North Beach, but that project failed to meet with the favor of the Supervisors.

STATE SPORTSMAN'S CLUB.

At the wing shooting match of the State Sportsman's Association, at San Bruno, Friday, 6 birds, 30 yards, Hurlingham rules, these scores were made: W. R. Tisher 3, Pearson 3, Golcher 1, Babcock 5, Robertson 4, G. Routier 4, F. Maskey 5, Burbank 6, Levirlee 4, Marshall 6, Berwick 5, C. Robinson 6, Roach 5, Bennett 5, Dr. Parker 1, B. Hohenshell 3, Merrill 6, Brown 0, Knowles 2, Liddle 0, White 5, C. Hohnenshell 3, M. Briggs 4, Jellett 5, Hayes 4, Lastreto 3, Harms 3, Pyle 3, Leffner 0, Halstead 4, Locan 5, Rentree 2, Leibercher 1, J. B. Burnett, 4, Haas 2. Four ties resulted as follows: Burbank 2, O. Marshall 4, C. Robinson 2, Merrill 3. The result being a victory for the Stockton representatives, Marshall and Merrill.

Next came a match at six doubles, in which some brilliant shooting was done. The following participated: F. Maskey, Locan, Burnett, Pearson, Hayes, Walsh, Golcher, Jellett, Robinson, A. E. Moyer, G. Roche, Lastredo, G. Routier, Seffler, White, Berwick, Smith, Burbank, Robertson, Rix, R. Liddle. Maskey, Hayes and Jellett tied and shot off, the result being in favor of the former. Then came a match at six birds, the first money being awarded to C. Robinson, while Rixford and Lastreto divided the remaining spoils. Roche and Locan shot at six birds. Roche took the stakes and Locan paid for the birds, and all adjourned until Saturday morning.

WHAT WHISKY DID.—A man named Berthieu Mathieu, who lived at the corner of Dupont and Pacific streets, San Francisco, was killed in Oakland by a train Saturday afternoon. Shortly before 5 o'clock he was seen on the track of the Berkeley barnch very much intoxicated. Three boys helped him from his dangerous position. He scrambled back onto the track, and the boys again went toward him to remove him. They saw in his hand a large knife, and hesitated to approach him. At this time a Berkeley train rounded the curve from the north, but Mathieu made no attempt to escape. The engine could not be stopped in time, and the wheels passed over the man, killing him instantly.

Some new idea of the enormous shipping interests of London may, perhaps, be gathered from current statistics of the arrivals and departures. For the week ending on April 1st last the number of vessels entered was 207, with a tonnage of 122,701, and the number of steamers 127, with a tonnage of 83,481. For the same period the outgoing vessels numbered 140, and the steamers 104. For the month ending March 25th the figures are these: Clearances—Total number of vessels, 513; total steamers, 350; tonnage, 218.885. British steamers, 292; tonnage, 189.092. British sailers, 125; tonnage, 58,972. Total tonnage, 291,153. Total vessels entered in, 756; tonnage, 422,254. Total steamers entered in, 475; tonnage, 304,502.

MURDER MOST FOUL.

Assassination in Broad Daylight at Dublin—The New Chief Secretary for Ireland Slain in Phœnix Park—His Fate Shared by the Under Secretary—The Crime Committed by Four Unknown Men, who Escape and Leave No Clue—Excitement Caused by the Tragedy.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DUBLIN, May 6th.—Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Thomas Henry Burke, Under Secretary, were stabbed to death in Phœnix Park early this evening. There is no clue to the assassins, who are reported to be four in number. Both men were dead when found, and the spot where they were slain was soaked with their blood. None of their valuables were touched, which proves that it was not a mercenary crime. Great excitement was caused by the news of the murders.

PARTICULARS OF THE TRAGEDY.

DUBLIN, May 6th.—Lord Frederick Cavendish, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Earl Spencer had remained at Dublin Castle, engaged in the transaction of official business, until 6 o'clock this evening, when each drove to his respective residence. After dinner Lord Cavendish and Thomas Henry Burke, Under Secretary, went for a walk in Phœnix Park. They were both strolling in the park, about a mile from the city gate and a quarter of a mile from the Chief Secretary's lodge, when a car drove up containing four men, two of whom jumped down from the car and attacked Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, stabbing them several times in the throat and breast. The victims struggled hard for life, and in the struggle became separated, their bodies being found some ten paces apart. The tragedy occurred about 7 o'clock, in broad daylight.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE BODIES.

The bodies were first discovered by two young gentlemen who were riding bicycles through the park, and who immediately gave the alarm to the police. The surgeons soon reached the spot, but the police were already conveying Burke's body to town, where an examination showed life to be extinct. The upper part of the body was perforated in a shocking manner, and presented a ghastly sight. Proceeding further, the medical men reached the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish, which was being conveyed away from the park on a stretcher. The body of the Chief Secretary displayed some dreadful wounds, in addition to which the left arm was also broken and torn, as if he had put it up to protect his breast. Lord Frederick Cavendish was quite dead. The bodies were taken to the Stevens Hospital, where they will remain until an inquest is held.

A GHASTLY SCENE.

The locality of the outrage is terribly marked with blood. The spot where the body of Lord Frederick Cavendish was found was absolutely deluged, while Burke's body lay in a pool of blood. It is said that after the act the murderers immediately drove off. There seems to be no clue to the assassins at present, but the police are taking the most extraordinary measures to discover the perpetrators. A large quantity of notes and gold coin, besides their watches, was found in the pockets of the victims, which showed that the object of the crime was not robbery.

RAPID SPREAD OF THE NEWS.

The news rapidly spread, and created the wildest excitement and consternation in the city. Lord Spencer and the Vice-Regent's party here were just going down to dinner at the Lodge when the news was sent to them. Some members of the household were at the opera at the Gaiety Theater, and were sent for. When the cause of their departure from the Opera-house was known, the excitement was intense, and the proposal was made to stop the opera. It was ultimately cut short.

Lord Frederick Cavendish only arrived in Dublin this afternoon along with Earl Spencer, the new Lord Lieutenant. He was present at the installation ceremony in Dublin Castle, and left there with Mr. Burke, his fellow-victim, early in the evening. It is stated that some lads riding on bicycles in the Park saw the attack and the murder, which was the work of less than a minute.

More people were within a few hundred yards of the scene of the assassination, but no one appears to have been near enough to interfere. When the bodies were first found Lord Frederick Cavendish's lips were moving as if he were trying to speak, but he showed no further signs of consciousness.

A BOY'S STORY.

A boy named Jacob states that while birds-nesting in the park he saw about 200 yards from where he was, and close to the road, a group of men, as if wrestling. He thought they were roughs, and did not pay any attention to them. He then saw two men fall to the ground, and four others jump on a car and drive off toward the chapel, which lies in the direction opposite to the city. They drove at a rapid pace, and he could not give any description of the appearance of the men.

EXAMINATION OF THE BODIES.

On examination at the hospital, it was found that Burke had received several stabs near the region of the heart, and his throat had been cut almost completely across. His clothes were absolutely saturated with blood, and the hemorrhage must have been tremendous. His clothes were also torn, his gloves had been torn in many places, and his hands bore marks suggestive of a fierce encounter with his assailants.

Lord Frederick did not wear gloves. He had been stabbed in several places about the chest. One wound was through the right lung and penetrated deeply.

A REMARKABLE FACT.

At the time of the dreadful occurrence the Park, as might be expected on a lovely evening, was crowded in many places with people. It is a remarkable fact, and one suggesting that the murderous onslaught must have been short, terrible and decisive, that many persons were sitting and walking within a few hundred yards of where the bodies were found, and heard nothing of the affair.

THEORY OF THE ATTACK.

It is supposed that Burke was first assailed and stabbed through the heart. Cavendish attempted to defend him, but he too was stabbed by the assassins. They repeatedly plunged their knives into the breasts of their victims, and having cut their throats they got on their car and drove rapidly from the Park by the Chapelizod gate.

THE MURDERED MEN.

LONDON, May 7th.—Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish was the second surviving son of the seventh Duke of Devonshire. He was born at Campton Place, Sussex, the seat of the Cavendish family, November 30, 1836. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was private Secretary to Lord Granville from 1868 to 1864, while the latter was President of the Council. In June, 1864, he was married to Lucy Caroline, second daughter of Lord Littleton. He was a Liberal in politics, and since 1865 he has represented the Northwest Riding of Yorkshire in Parliament. Since the formation of the Gladstone Ministry he has been Financial Secretary to the Treasury. All the sons of the Duke of Devonshire are members of the British Parliament. The Duke has been in the House of Lords since 1834. His heir, the Marquis of Hartington, has been in the House of Commons most of the time since 1857, and a few years ago he was the leader of the Liberals during the temporary retirement of Gladstone. Lord Edward Cavendish, third son of the Duke, has been in the Commons most of the time since 1865. The Duke of Devonshire is a man of influence in the private councils of his party, but his studious habits have kept him from coming much before the public. The Cavendishes have the reputation of being good landlords, and they have generally worked on the principle that property-owners have duties as well as rights. The family has more than once rendered valuable services to popular causes. The estates of the Duke of Devonshire comprise 183,000 acres, which are in fourteen counties.

Thomas Haviland Burke, Under Secretary for Ireland, held the same office under Forster, and was still acting as such, it having been understood that no change would be made for the present.

PHŒNIX PARK.

Phœnix Park, on the northwest boundary of Dublin, is seven miles in circumference, and includes an area of 1,759 acres. The park is in itself beautiful, and the nearness of the Dublin and Wicklow mountains adds greatly to its attractions. The Vice-Regal Lodge and the Chief Secretary's Lodge are the only buildings inside the gates, and they have little pretension beyond their size.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

DUBLIN, May 7th.—The inquest on the bodies opened to-day. Twenty jurors had been summoned over night, and all answered to their names except two. The jury consisted of gentlemen. Mounted police occupied the hospital yard. There was a large crowd of people outside. Mr. Whyte, the City Coroner, said he summoned the jury to meet on Sunday, in order that the remains might be removed at once. He declared that language was inadequate to express the horror and shame which all must feel. After the jury had viewed the bodies, the Coroner stated that the cause of death was quite apparent, but that he would adjourn the inquest until Monday for formal evidence.

The murder must have been quite visible from the windows of the Vice-Regal Lodge. It is said that Earl Spencer himself saw the scuffle from his bedroom window, but the police are unable to vouch for the accuracy of the rumor.

Earl Spencer, to whom the news was first broken by Colonel Caulfield, was terribly shocked. It is stated that he intends to resign immediately.

VARIOUS ITEMS FROM DUBLIN.

LONDON, May 7th.—A correspondent at Dublin telegraphs as follows: A gentleman informs me that at about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon he saw a country car of a peculiar build driving through Grafton street. It contained four very suspicious looking fellows with blackened faces and wearing slouched hats pulled down in front, so as to some extent conceal their faces.

The victims of the tragedy are laid out on beds in the hospital, just as they were brought in. The hospital surgeon states that he fancied he felt a slight pulsation in Burke's body when he first saw it.

Telegrams were immediately sent to all the police stations in Great Britain, giving information of the murder.

It has been ascertained that Under Secretary Burke walked from the Castle to the park gate, where he got in a car, and while driving through the park overtook a gentleman. Mr. Burke alighted from the car and accompanied the gentleman, who was undoubtedly Lord Frederick Cavendish, on foot. The carman returned to the city.

Burke had long been regarded with extreme disfavor by the Nationalists of Ireland.

Police are on guard at the scene of the murder, in order to prevent interference with the pools of blood.

Orders have been issued that all boats from Ireland be searched for the assassins.

The face of Lord Frederick Cavendish, as he lies dead in the hospital, is calm and peaceful. Burke's countenance has a look of great agony.

Captain Ross, late Secretary of Mr. Forster, has gone, with special report and as the representative of Earl Spencer, to London.

Burke's sister has become quite hysterical and weak. The report that she and Mr. Burke's brother were missing had no foundation.

It was reported to-day that Mr. Burke was the victim whose assassination had been planned, and that Lord Frederick Cavendish was only killed because he was in Burke's company.

Maguire, one of the men who discovered the remains, says only five or ten minutes elapsed between his meeting Cavendish and Burke alive and well and finding their corpses.

It is believed that Burke was aware that his movements were dogged. He had frequently been advised to have an escort, but always refused.

Early this morning, in order to allay the excitement, orders were sent from Dublin Castle to clear away the blood at the scene of the murder, and the police guarding the spot have been withdrawn.

There will be an indignation meeting of citizens of Dublin Monday, the Mayor presiding.

A huge subscription as a reward for information leading to the discovery of the murderers is talked of.

PRECAUTIONS OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

DUBLIN, May 7th.—Earl Spencer went to the Castle this morning escorted by hussars, and remained eight hours with the Council.

PARNELL AND DAVITT.

LONDON, May 7th.—Speaking of the tragedy to day, Parnell said: "I am horrified more than I can express. This is one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed. Its effect must certainly be most damaging to the Irish people. I have always found Lord Frederick Cavendish a most amiable gentleman, painstaking and strictly conscientious in the fulfillment of his official duties. I did not share the disappointment expressed in Liberal Irish circles regarding his appointment, as I anticipated that the principal reforms of the present session, such as the amendment to the Land Act, would be under Gladstone's supervision, and I believed the administrative reforms would be somewhat postponed. I cannot conceive that any section of people of Ireland could have plotted deliberately against the life of Lord Frederick, and I am surprised that the Dublin police, who had been able to protect Mr. Forster, should apparently not have taken any steps to watch over his successor during the few hours of his official life in Ireland. There seems to be an unhappy destiny presiding over Ireland, which always comes at the moment when there seems some chance for the country, to destroy the hopes of her best friends. I hope the people of Ireland will take immediate and practical steps to express their sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in his most painful position."

Davitt said: "No language I can possibly command can express the horror with which I regard the murders, or my despair at their consequences. When I heard of them Saturday night, I could not credit the news. When the Government had just run a risk in introducing a new policy, when everything seemed bright and hopeful, when all expected the outrages to cease, that this terrible event should dash our hopes! I wish to God that I never had left Portland. The crime was without motive, is not only the most fatal blow that has ever been struck at the Land League, but one of the most disastrous blows which has been sustained by the national cause during the last century. Its occurrence, at this particular juncture seems like a terrible destiny. My only hope is that the assassins may be discovered and punished as they deserve. It is wonderful how the outrage could occur within a few hundred yards of the constabulary depot."

DILLON, SEXTON AND BIGGAR.

LONDON, May 7th.—Dillon, in an interview to-day, said that he deeply deplored the sorrowful tidings. He fully concurred in the opinions on the outrage expressed by Parnell and Davitt.

Sexton said: "I am horrified. I regarded Lord Frederick Cavendish as an amiable and painstaking gentleman. He was certainly considered a capable administrator. The first feeling on the appointment of Lord Frederick was undoubtedly one of disappointment, but it began to be gradually understood that Mr. Gladstone sent him to Ireland to have the advantage of the service of one with whom he had long worked, thereby enabling him to apply his own will more freely to the Irish difficulties. There is no reason to believe that there was the slightest personal feeling against Lord Frederick in any political quarter of Ireland. I cannot help surmising that he must have been mistaken by the murderers for some one else. Mr. Burke had been connected with the Castle for many years. Public feeling from time to time identified him with many harsh measures, but well-informed persons have always held that Mr. Burke confined himself rigorously to his duties. He was very little known to the Dublin populace. He was present unrecognized at the great political meeting in Phœnix Park last summer. He belonged to a land-owning family, and many people have for a long time believed him to be the real Governor. The crime is more inexplicable when one considers the good temper of the Irish and the rejoicing over the release of the suspects."

Biggar deeply deplored the tragedy, and said it was all the more lamentable as Lord Frederick Cavendish was one of the least obnoxious Liberal members.

LAND LEAGUE MANIFESTO.

LONDON, May 7th.—The following manifesto of the Land League was adopted this afternoon at a hurriedly-summoned meeting at Westminster Palace Hotel:

To the people of Ireland: On the evening of what seemed a bright future for our country, that evil destiny which has apparently pursued us for centuries, has struck at our hopes another blow which cannot be exaggerated in its disastrous consequences. In this hour of sorrowful gloom we venture to give expression to our profoundest sympathy with the people of Ireland in the calamity that has befallen our cause through this horrible deed, and with those who determined at the last hour that a policy of conciliation should supplant that of terrorism and national distrust. We earnestly hope that the attitude and action of the Irish people will show to the world that an assassination such as had startled us almost to the abandonment of the hope of our country's future, is deeply and religiously abhorrent to their every feeling and instinct. We appeal to you to show, by every manner of expression, that amidst the universal feeling of horror which the assassination has excited, no people feel so deep a detestation of its atrocity, or so deep a sympathy with those whose hearts must be seared by it, as the nation upon whose prosperity and reviving hopes it may entail consequences more ruinous than those that have fallen to the lot of unhappy Ireland during the present generation. We feel that no act that has ever been perpetrated in our country during the existing struggles of the past fifty years has so stained the name of hospitable Ireland as the cowardly and unprovoked assassination of a friendly stranger, and that until the murderers of Cavendish and Burke are brought to justice that stain will sully our country's name.

CHARLES S. PARNELL,
JOHN DILLON,
MICHAEL DAVITT.

All the Irish members heard from concur in this declaration. Orders for the immediate printing and posting of the manifesto throughout Ireland have been given. Parnell has sent telegrams to the Mayors of Dublin, Cork, Waterford and Limerick, suggesting that they immediately call a meeting of their respective corporations to denounce the crime.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY.

LONDON, May 7th.—Society, beginning with the Queen, who sent a telegram of condolence to Lord Frederick Cavendish's family, has made a demonstration of sympathy as remarkable as that which occurred on the death of President Garfield. Many columns of the morning papers are filled with the names of those who called to express sympathy with the relatives of Lord Frederick. The remains of Lord Frederick will be conveyed to England Tuesday, and interred at Chatsworth Wednesday.

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 7th.—Both press and public denounce the awful crime in Dublin Saturday night, and express fears that the murder may serve as a weapon for the Tories.

ARRESTS ON SUSPICION.

NEW YORK, May 8th—A. M.—The *Herald's* cable dispatch from Dublin says that four men have been arrested there on suspicion. The popular feeling is intense. The blow is so sudden that everybody is awestricken.

OSCAR WILDE UPON THE AFFAIR.

NEW YORK, May 7th.—Oscar Wilde, upon being informed of the tragedy, said: "What! Thomas Burke assassinated? The friend of my father, and who has often dined at our house; and Lord Cavendish, too? I don't see why they should wish to assassinate mediocrity, for he was just an easy-going, pleasant, mediocre gentleman, whom no one should have a grudge against. Such, too, was Burke. He had filled many official positions; but none that brought him in contact with the Irish people. The assassinations were undoubtedly the result of intoxication at what the Irish thought a complete victory. They have turned liberty into license; but when liberty comes with hands daubed in blood, it is hard to shake hands with her. But then, we forget how much England is to blame. She is morally reaping the fruit of seven centuries of injustice. There must be trouble ahead. I presume martial law will be proclaimed, and the Conservative party must come into power again, though I don't care to see it there. Of course we must not blame the whole Irish nation for the acts of a few men, but I am very sorry to hear the news, and hope it is not true."

LAND LEAGUE DENUNCIATIONS.

BUFFALO (N. Y.), May 7th.—The assassinations in Dublin Saturday have called forth the following proclamation:

To the Land League of America: The dastardly and cowardly assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish, the newly-appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Under Secretary Burke, has horrified the world, and is especially painful and abhorrent to every true friend of Ireland. We denounce the awful crime, and exhort our brethren in Ireland to use every effort to bring its perpetrators to justice, and show their detestation of the fiendish act, which only the arch enemy of our race or some irresponsible idiot could have conceived or executed.

JAMES MOONEY,
President Irish National Land League of America.

CHICAGO, May 7th.—The Sixth Ward Land League, of this city, to-day passed resolutions expressing abhorrence and execration of the deed done in the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, at Dublin, Saturday, denouncing the assassins, and giving expression to a hope that they would speedily be brought to justice.

AUGUSTA (Ga.), May 7th.—The Land League passed resolutions to-day denouncing the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

TELEGRAM TO GLADSTONE.

BUFFALO (N.Y.), May 7th.—The following telegram was cabled to-night:

To Hon. William E. Gladstone, Premier, London: As President of the Land League in America I beg to express my deepest abhorrence of the terrible crime just committed in Dublin, especially in an hour which, owing to your change of policy, looked brightest for Ireland.

JAMES MOONEY.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, May 7th.—The *Tribune* says editorially: The blood of the murdered officials cries to heaven. Not England alone, but the whole world recoils in horror from the ghastly spectacle of the mangled corpses in the great pleasure ground of the Irish capital. Whether the crime has been planned and executed in frenzy or revolutionary hatred, or in the wantonness of miscalculated malevolousness, it is a diabolical outrage on modern civilization. A catastrophe wrought by pigmies, it is fraught with momentous consequences to the English people and the Irish race.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: Here we have another illustration of how swiftly fools may destroy what it has taken men ages of patient toil to build.

The Boston *Herald* says: The news from Ireland is very sad, very terrible and of extremest moment. Foul assassination will receive nothing but abhorrent condemnation from Davitt and Parnell, and we shall rejoice to hear that the Irish leaders have given practical expression to their indignation by proclaiming their condemnation of the cowardly assassin.

The New York *Times* says: There is in this horrible event one suggestion that America cannot regard without shame. It is that brutal assassination, which disgraces Ireland and endangers the best interests of the Irish, is in harmony with teachings of certain residents of this country, who have steadily advocated it in order to fill their own pockets. If men who directly plotted or executed the murder of Lord Cavendish should suffer the penalty of their crime, there are those among ourselves more guilty, because less daring, who, if justice were done, would share their fate.

The New York *Herald* says: The murder could not have happened at a more inauspicious moment for Ireland. She was enjoying a great victory. She had obtained more at one stroke than she had expected to obtain in the course of years. The crisis has now come; there can be no more temporizing, no more dalliance; coercion, violence; martial law will all be useless. What has to be done must be done quickly, and must be wholly radical in its nature.

The New York *Sun* says: There is something appalling in the folly of the crime which was committed last night in Dublin, and by which the bearers of a message of peace and good will were infamously done to death. The effect which this act will have, and perhaps was meant to have on the policy of conciliation, will be incalculably harmful; nor should we be surprised if it entailed the downfall of the Gladstone Ministry in the very hour when it merited the highest esteem and confidence.

THE FEELING ON THIS COAST.

SANTA ROSA, May 7th.—The atrocious assassination of Lord Cavendish and Secretary Burke is greatly deplored by the Irish adopted citizens here, and the crime is unreservedly denounced.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7th.—The *Call* will contain to-morrow interviews with Judge D. J. Toohy, Judge Ferral, Rev. Father Rooney and several other prominent and representative Irishmen, in relation to the assassination of Lord Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke. They denounce the crime as an atrocious, horrible, uncalled-for murder; that in their opinion no member of the Land League is connected in any manner with the assassination.

Judge Toohy answered as follows to the question of "What do you think will be the result of the death of these men as regards Irish affairs?"

"I believe that when the whole truth is known, the Irish people and leaders of the movement will stand better before the world than ever, and that the cause of Ireland will not be retarded in the least. In regard to the dispatch stating that Parnell had said the Land League would never be revived, why, all I've got to say is that it has never shown the slightest indication of death, and I don't see as there is any reviving necessary."

Other gentlemen interviewed express similar views.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Kansas Mother Provides for Her Son by Killing His Father and Herself—High Water in Manitoba—Court-house Burned at Pittsburg—An Anti-Chinese Clergyman—Postal Changes for the Pacific Coast—Etc.

[LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Pacific Coast Postal Changes.

WASHINGTON, May 7th.—Following are the postal changes for the Pacific coast for the week: Offices established—Concow, Butte county, Cal., Joseph B. Mullen, P. M.; Fruitland, San Diego county, Zachriah Montgomery, P. M.; Stewartsville, Contra Costa county, Wm. Dobson, P. M.; Beaver, Clackamas county, Or., Christen F. Vonderache, P. M.; Alto, Columbia county, Washington, Edwin A. Warring, P. M.; Milton, Yakima county, W. T., James L. Miles, P. M.; Total Wreck, Pima county, Arizona, Nathan R. Vale, P. M. Postmasters appointed—R. H. Mallet, Tacoma, Elko county, Nev.; B. A. Grant, Milford, Beaver county, Utah.

Flood in Manitoba.

CHICAGO, May 7th.—A dispatch from Winnipeg to day says: The water in the Red and Assiniboine rivers continues to rise, and a large area of the city and suburbs is submerged. One hundred families are enduring hardships, from being so long forced to live in the upper portions of their dwellings. Many have taken to tents. The Grisland sawmills are all idle, and the lumber is protected by booms. The losses, though not fully known, must in the aggregate be serious. There is considerable anxiety in regard to railway traffic. At the iron bridge and the bridge over the Assiniboine the water is nearly up to the roadway. The water is now about two feet higher than the ice, fresh two weeks ago. The swings of the bridges cannot be opened, and navigation is therefore impeded. The gas-house is under water three feet, and the retorts and furnaces submerged. Communication with St. Paul is kept up partly by rail and a transfer steamer at St. Vincent's.

Destructive Fire at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, May 7th.—The most destructive fire that has taken place in this city since the memorable events of 1877, occurred to-day. The Court-house, or the principal portion of it, is a mass of ruins. The fire created intense excitement, and on account of the jail being attached to the burning building fears were entertained that the prisoners would escape. A close guard was kept over the inmates, who were not aware that a fire was in progress so near them. As soon as the fire was discovered, a number of officials and others forced their way into the burning building and succeeded in saving nearly all of the records and law library. While endeavoring to save the records in the Jury Commissioners' office, Harry McDermott, a grandson of Jury Commissioner Hogan, was killed by falling glass. The building destroyed was of stone, and originally cost about $200,000. Many thousands had been expended on improvements. The insurance on the burned portion is $75,000.

An Anti-Chinese Clergyman.

CHICAGO, May 7th.—Rev. Arthur Swazy, in the Forty-first-street Presbyterian Church, this morning preached from the text "They made me keeper of the vineyards, but mine own vineyard have I not kept."—Solomon's Song, i., 6. He proceeded to deliver a strong address, in the course of which he held that the Chinese are stumbling-blocks to civilization, cannot benefit the country, and should be kept out of it.

Pronounced Motherly Love.

CHICAGO, May 7th.—An Atchison, Kansas, special says: An old German farmer, named Robert Bechter, and his wife, living near Leona, Kansas, have had a very unhappy life the past few years, and, though upwards of 84 years old, had nearly daily quarrels. Their son on Saturday went to town, and upon returning found his father dead and mother dying from revolver shots. The woman left a letter, saying she had shot her husband because he intended to disinherit the son, and she preferred that both should die, that the son might enjoy the property undisturbed. The act was deliberately planned and skillfully executed.

The Sioux Indian Reservation.

DEADWOOD (D. T.), May 7th.—A mass meeting here last night passed resolutions favoring the speedy opening of the Sioux Indian reservation to settlers, and opposing a scheme lately set on foot for leasing the reservation to stock-growers.

Thermometrical.

NEW YORK, May 7th.—Midnight.—Highest temperature, 64°; lowest, 45°.

CHICAGO, May 7th.—Highest temperature, 53°; lowest, 45°.

RELIABLE.

[Redding Independent.]

The SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION appears in an enlarged form. This is taken as an evidence of increased prosperity for that reliable paper.

AHEAD OF ALL.

[Napa Daily Reporter.]

The SACRAMENTO RECORD-UNION has been enlarged from a seven to a nine-column daily, on account of the increasing advertising pressure upon its columns. The RECORD is the best daily published outside of San Francisco, and is not only their equal in the way of latest news, but better for country readers, in the fact that its columns are not cumbered with a mass of metropolitan local events of little interest to readers outside of the city. In every feature the RECORD is a splendid daily, and, in an agricultural point of view, far ahead of all daily competition.

MARRIED.

San Jose, April 26—Frederick L. Foster to Louise Houghton.
Stockton, May 2—John Henry Oum to Maca Livingston.

BORN.

Sacramento, May 5—Wife of W. F. Walter, a son.
Oroville, April 23—Wife of R. W. Smith, a daughter.
Marysville, May 6—Wife of John Sullivan, a son.

DIED.

Sacramento, May 7—Mrs. C. L. Thomas, wife of F. Thomas, and only sister of W. L. Curtis, a native of Massachusetts, 34 years, 10 months and 7 days.
[Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from her late residence, 416 Eighth street, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.]
Antioch, April 26—Cora Eveline Marshall, 6 years and 2 months.
Napa, April 29—Philip Christiansen, 50 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Preaching at the Christian Church on Eighth street, between N and O, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7:30 o'clock, by E. B Ware. Immersion after preaching. m8-1t*

Hussars, Attention!—You are hereby ordered to appear at your Armory TO-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at 7 o'clock sharp, in full uniform, to attend your Annual Excursion and Picnic to Woodland. Members of the Band will report at same time and place. By order of THE CAPTAIN.
E. HAGELSTEIN, Clerk. m8-1t*

Ancient Order Foresters.—Officers and members of Court Capitol of California, No. 6,742, are hereby notified to attend the summons meeting to be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock sharp. Business: Election of Delegates to Subsidiary High Court, meeting to be held in Boston, Mass., in August, 1882. All members of the Order are cordially invited to attend. By order.
R. B HARMON, C. R.
R. N. McLENNAN, Recording Secretary. m8-1t

Capital Council, No. 51, I. O. C. F., of Pacific Coast, will meet at Pioneer Hall, at 8 o'clock, THIS (Monday) EVENING. A full attendance is desired. By order of J. D. KENT, C. C.
C. H. YOUNG, Secretary. m8 1t

O. E. S.—Regular Meeting of Naomi Chapter, No. 36, at Masonic Temple, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order of
MRS. M. J. YOUNG, W. M.
MRS. H. A. DUNN, Secretary. [B. C.] m8-1t

MAY QUEEN CELEBRATION.

THE MAY QUEEN CELEBRATION, POSTponed from the Congregational and Presbyterian Sunday Schools Picnic, will take place at

EAST PARK, TUESDAY, MAY 9, AT 2 P. M.

☞ Admission Free to holders of Picnic tickets. For others—Adults, 15 cents; Children between the ages of 5 and 15 years, 10 cents.

STREET CARS will leave Sixth and K streets and Twentieth and H streets at 1 o'clock sharp. Members of Schools going out at that time, go free; coming back, pay full fare. m8 2t

CHRISTIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC
At East Park, on Tuesday, May 9, 1882.
ADMISSION FREE. m8-1t*

IT OCCURS

THIS WEEK, AND THE DAY IS FRIDAY. The Committees of the four Tribes of the Improved Order of Red Men in Sacramento call attention to the Annual May Flower Festival Excursion that takes place at NATOMA GROVE ON FRIDAY NEXT. Round Trip Tickets, $1; Children, 5 to 12 years, Half Fare; under 5 years, Free. The Committees guarantee perfect order and decorum, and so far as preparation can assure it, guarantee a pleasurable trip to all who go. m8-1t

CALEDONIAN GAMES.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GATHERING and Games of the Sacramento Caledonian Club will be held at

EAST PARK ON SATURDAY, JUNE 3d.

The Committee of Arrangements take great pleasure in announcing that they are better enabled this year to give larger prizes than any previous one, and will spare no pains or expense to make this gathering the largest and most attractive ever given here. The National Sports of Old Scotland will be competed for by athletes from all parts of the State. There will be a

GRAND OPEN-AIR BALL

At the Park in the evening, after the Games. The Prizes for the Games will be principally Cash. A gala day awaits all who attend.
T. CUNNINGHAM, Chief.
A. MUNRO, Secretary. m8-2tMW

CARD OF THANKS.

I HEREBY, WITH MUCH GRATITUDE, ACknowledge the receipt of $2,000, paid to me by California Lodge, No. 1580, K. of H., the same being the amount in full guaranteed by said Association on the life of my late husband, Martin Bjornschon. In connection with this acknowledgment I desire to return my sincere thanks to the officers and members of California Lodge for their courteous and kind treatment to me in all their dealings. And I take special pleasure in recommending to my friends and the public the above Order, knowing that in all dealings with them they will be treated in an honorable and gentlemanly spirit.
m8-1t [B. C.] EVA MARY BJORNSCHON.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

Engagement Extraordinary!

THE GREAT

COMLEY-BARTON OPERA COMPANY

(Direct from their successful engagement at the California Theater, San Francisco).

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, —AND— SATURDAY MATINEE. MAY 10th, MAY 11th, MAY 12th, MAY 13th.

☞ No Performance on Saturday Night!

75 VOICES 75
40 PRETTY YOUNG LADIES 40
16 GRAND ORCHESTRA 16

The GRAND COSTUMES used in these Operas cost over $10,000.

Wednesday, May 10th.........OLIVETTE
Thursday, May 11th.........PATIENCE
Friday, May 12th.......MADAME FAVART
Saturday Matinee (last performance)...MANOLA

SCALE OF PRICES—General admission, $1; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; Gallery, 50 cents. Season Tickets (for the three nights), including reserved seats, $3. Matinee, 75 cents; reserved seats, $1. Box Office for sale of seats now open. m8-6t

COMING.

Comley-Barton Opera Co.,

The finest costumed Company in America.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Of the entire Company in Costume have been made by

Houseworth,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Cabinet copies to any address by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, 30 cents each. The trade supplied with all celebrities and works of art. Order now and be in time. m8-3tned

FARMERS, Stop and Think!

DO YOU WISH TO MAKE OR SAVE MONEY You can buy a GRAIN MILL which will grind all your feed, with wind or horse power, for One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars. It can be operated with man power, and do a reasonable amount of work. It grinds or rolls the barley or corn, crushing it into fine meal, if so desired, or simply crack it. This cannot be done with the stone or roller, for the one grinds but cannot roll, and the other rolls but cannot grind; but my mill does both, either grinding or rolling. The prices range from One Hundred to Three Hundred Dollars. The small size mill will grind any amount from one ton to twenty tons in twenty-four hours, according to the power applied, and the larger will go sixty tons per day. Total weight of small mill, 175 pounds; of large mill, 575 pounds. Address WM. C. STILES, Sacramento, Cal m17-2p1m

ICE!

WITH INCREASED FACILITIES, AND THE encouragement of a generous patronage already bestowed, the **Capital Ice and Coal Company, of Sacramento,** propose to continue their business at No. 1009 THIRD STREET, in the old, liberal and accommodating way. This HOME COMPANY was mainly instrumental in reducing the cost of ICE in this city from 3 cents per pound to the present low figure. They now offer at wholesale or retail, to families and others, PURE BOCA ICE, 14 to 18 inches thick, SOLID AND CLEAR AS CRYSTAL, at prices level with competing rates. The BOCA ICE is frozen on a small mountain stream fed by springs, and with no Sawmills, Breweries or Slaughter-houses above to charge the water with sawdust or more offensive and unhealthy matter. Daily delivery in quantity desired. Orders and season contracts respectfully solicited.

Capital Ice and Coal Co.
CHAS. SELLINGER, Manager.
OFFICE AND DEPOT:
Third street, bet. J and K, Sacramento
a15-2ptf

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

A. HEYMAN, SOLE AGENT, J street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments. m9-2p1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEINSTOCK & LUBIN

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1882.

SACRAMENTO TEMPERATURE.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY:		TEMPERATURE CORRESPONDING DAY, 1881:	
Highest	73	Highest	77
Lowest	53	Lowest	50

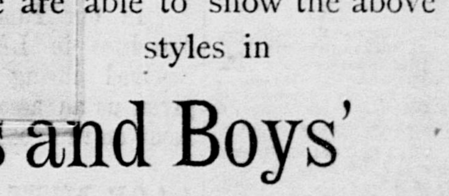
TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
[Special by Telegraph—Courtesy of the RECORD-UNION.]

NEW YORK.		CHICAGO.	
Highest	64	Highest	53
Lowest	45	Lowest	45

Government Shoes!

☞ The Government requires that the SHOES supplied to the Army and Navy shall be of the most durable and comfortable kind. They must be strong and lasting, without being heavy or cumbersome, and easy to wear, without being loose or ungainly. To secure these results only best materials are allowed to be used, and the SHOES are shaped upon lasts which have been proven by experience to be the most perfect models of comfort and neatness. We have received a large invoice of these SHOES from the concern which supplies them to the Government. They will be found the same in every respect, except that the stamps "U. S." is omitted. They are made of soft, fine calf, with medium-light soles; hand-sewed with coarse waxed thread. While these goods are carefully finished and neat in appearance, not a cent has been spent in fancy sewing or adornment; every penny they cost shines clearly in the great service they will do, and in the superior comfort and satisfaction they will give. These SHOES are especially recommended to those who have much walking or standing to do. We have them in laced Alexis style, and in low-cut Oxfords.

184 TO CHOOSE FROM.



TO-DAY we are able to show the above number of styles in

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats!

Such a collection, we believe, has never been approached by any other in Sacramento, nor as a consequence of its size, such LOW PRICES quoted:

Mackinaws, Porcupines, Panamas, Manilas, West Ends,
Canton, Mixed, Fancy, Webster and Milan Braids.

☞ NOVELTIES from time to time as soon as out in the East.

CHEVIOT AND SATEEN DRESS PATTERNS for fashionable summer wear; $7 to $14 for a dress and trimming complete—put up in boxes, with Fashion Plate for guidance in making.

"BELRAYE," an entirely new shaped collar for gentlemen's wear. Small, erect, and with turn-over points, one inch long and one-fourth inch wide, 20 CENTS EACH.

FRENCH NETWORK UNDERSHIRTS FOR MEN, 75 CENTS. Are well made and cool.

NEW DRESS BUTTONS (Paris), $1 25 and $1 75 per dozen. Esthetic designs on concave metal, with each pattern in two sizes of buttons.

☞ HANDSOME SUMMER SUITS FOR MEN, at most moderate prices. Neat and stylish patterns, with fit, finish and design.

☞ The GLOVES bought at the sale of the Mosgrove Stock are expected TO-DAY. We shall offer them for sale as soon as we can get them in readiness.

MECHANICS' STORE,

Nos. 400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K st., Sacramento.

ONE PRICE.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

MONDAY ..... MAY 5, 1882

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—Comley-Barton Wednesday.

Bristol's Pills, for many diseases.

Special Attention—To-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

Ancient Order of Foresters meet this evening.

Christian Sunday School Picnic—East Park to-morrow.

Card of thanks from E. M. Bjornschon.

Coming—Comley-Barton Opera Company.

May Queen Celebration.

O. E. S.—Regular meeting to-night.

Next Friday it occurs.

Caledonian Games—East Park, June 24.

Preaching to-night at the Christian Church.

Business Advertisements.

Mechanics' Store—Straw hats—184 varieties.

Red House—Crowded house—goods slaughtered.

S. J. Nathan & Co., the leading clothiers.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TURNERS' FESTIVAL.—The twenty-eighth May festival of the Sacramento Turn Verein Association was held at East Park yesterday. There was a good attendance, and doubtless the grounds would have been crowded but for the prevailing northerly gale. The management was up to the standard heretofore attained by the Association, and was in prompt and efficient hands. The music by the new Hussar band was one of the most attractive and noticeable features of the occasion. The band appeared seventeen strong, and in its new and very striking uniform. Prof. Lohse, the Turners' teacher of gymnastics, aided the committees on amusements and athletic exercises, and had the general control of the juvenile turning classes. All of the pupils appeared in their neat and attractive uniforms. The games and exercises were many, and with the dancing, constituted the programme of the day. The prizes were won as follows: Evening scholars, first class—First prize, Frank Krebs; second, Oscar Reiffarth; third, Albert Kleinsorge. Second class—First, John Bruner; second, Adolph Kreuzberger. Third class—First, Henry Hanschs; second, John Ott. Running by girls—First prize, Alla Kurth. Hopping—First, Minnie Weisel. Rope climbing—First, Emma Neubauer. High jumping—First, Alice Krebs. "Wippe"—First, Anna Rothstaller; second, Emma Neubauer. Day scholars, first class—First prize, Henry Kleinsorge; second, Frank Englehardt. Second class—First prize, Frank Ebner; second, John Sullivan. Third class—First prize, Otto Heilbron; second, Frank Ruhstaller. Fourth class—First prize, August Yoerk; second, Otto Ewers. Running—First prize, Isidore Morris. Hopping—First prize, C. Weber.

MERCHANDISE REPORT.—The following freight passed Ogden for Sacramento on the 3d: For Hale Br s & Co., 1 bale and 1 case cotton goods, 1 bale quilts, 3 boxes hosiery, 1 box dry goods, 1 case and 2 boxes shirts, 1 box domestics; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 2 cases pick handles, 6 crates forges, 11 boxes lawn mowers, 6 boxes and 1 tub hardware, 1 barrel glue pots, 2 bundles mower handles, 1 box firearms, 1 box tongs, 6 cases and 1 box butts, 30 boxes ax handles, 1 box axle clips, 2 boxes castings; Baker & Hamilton, 1 box paper; W. F. Petersen, 10 pails, 2 barrels and 2 boxes candy; Captain Foster, 5 cases dry goods, 1 bale enameled cloth; Weinstock & Lubin, 1 box envelopes, 1 case shirts, 1 bale hammocks, 8 cases boots and shoes, 1 case artificial flowers, 1 case clothing, 1 box underwear; Locke and Lavenson, 1 chest person al effects; Billingsley & Co., 2 broom presses, 6 boxes cards, 36 cases ax handles; Newbury and Laces, 5 bundles shovels, 8 bags bungs; C. H. Krebs & Co., 1 box brushes; W. A. & C. S. Houghton, 1 box stationery; L. Elkus & Co., 1 box spool cotton; C. P. R. R., 1 box emery wheels, 50 barrels valve oil; W. B. Comstock, 17 boxes chairs, 1 box dry goods; E. C. Parsons & Co., 1 box window-shade cloth; Adams, McNeill & Co., 10 bags coffee, 1 box hardware, 8 pails tobacco; Lindley & Co., 30 boxes maple sugar, 5 cases lye; Hall, Lubrs & Co., 25 cases bitters; Mebius & Co., 22 boxes baking powder; N. S. Arnold & Co., 6 barrels and 1 cask silver-plated ware; Scott & Muir, 1 box gas fixtures; Mrs. Henry Miller, 1 barrel stationery, 1 box dry goods; E. Lyon & Co., 1 box dry goods.

LAND LEAGUE.—The Land League of this city met last evening, and passed the following resolutions: "Whereas, we have learned with great regret and unfeigned condemnation of the assassination of Lord Cavendish, the Secretary, and Mr. Burke, the Under Secretary of Ireland, in Phœnix Park, Ireland, on the 6th inst.; and whereas, it may be the opinion of some unthinking minds that the assassination was brought about through the instrumentality of the Land League or of its members; therefore be it resolved, That we, the Executive Committee of the Dillon Branch of the Land League, do most positively and in unmeasured terms condemn the bloody deed, and denounce the men who were guilty of the murder, and put the seal of indignation on the act that would draw the Land League into disrepute after what it has done for the suffering people of Ireland. Resolved, That we are of the opinion that no true member of the Land League was guilty of such an outrage, and if so he deserves the detestation of all true lovers of freedom. Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the press of this city."

SACRAMENTO INTEREST COUPONS.—Thomas Freehill has applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandate to compel William E. Chamberlain, Treasurer of the city of Sacramento, to pay $426 on interest coupons, payment of which, it is alleged, was refused by the Treasurer, on the ground, as stated by him, that there was no money in the sinking and interest fund wherewith to pay them, and they were registered to be paid in the order of registration whenever there should be sufficient in the interest and sinking fund for their payment. Petitioner further declares that on the 4th inst. there was in the interest and sinking fund of Sacramento, set apart for the payment of interest, the sum of $37,433 90, much more than sufficient to pay these coupons, and all having preference to them by reason of date of registry.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The east 37½ feet by 160 feet of lot 8, in block bounded by I and J, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, with improvements, consisting of a cottage and stables, will be sold by Bell & Co., to-day at 2 P. M., on the premises. At 11 A. M., Thursday next, they will sell on the premises the north 30 by 80 feet of lot 8, bounded by I and J, Fifth and Sixth streets, on which is a two-story brick house, the lower part for a store, and the upper part for a residence—finely finished rooms supplied with all conveniences.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—The great Comley-Barton Opera Company, direct from their successful engagement at the California Theater, San Francisco, will appear at the Metropolitan Theater three evenings this week, commencing on Wednesday evening, with seventy-five voices, forty pretty young ladies and an orchestra of sixteen pieces. The programme for the week is as follows: Wednesday, "Olivette;" Thursday, "Patience;" Friday, "Madam Favart;" Saturday matinee, "Manola."

CITY FINANCES.—Receipts for week ending Saturday, May 6th, are as follows: S. R. Caldwell, Cemetery dues, $21; R. D. Scriver, water rates, $1,472; N. A. Kidder, harbor dues, $10; E. H. McKee, county apportionment of road money for District No. 1, $2,423 39; W. A. Henry, Police Court fines, $41; George A. Putnam, city licenses, $175 20; George A. Putnam, dog licenses, $16 80; Geo. A. Putnam, city taxes, $58,841; total, $63,000 39.

COMMERCIAL.—Arrived since last report: Steamer San Joaquin No. 3, from the upper Sacramento, with barge load of grain; steamer Varuna, from upper Sacramento, with barge of grain; San Joaquin No. 2, from San Francisco, with merchandise and barge for upper Sacramento. Departed: Steamer Neponset, for the upper Sacramento, with general merchandise; steamer C. M. Small passed en route to Marysville with general merchandise.

GOOD TEMPLAR OFFICERS.—The I. O. G. T. Lodge at Buckeye Valley, this county, has elected the following officers: W. C. T., Calvin Bates; P. W. C. T., P. G. Gesford; W. V. T., Miss Annie Hamilton; L. D., J. Shurfey; W. S., Helen Simmons; W. F. S., Charles Boller; W. M., Andrew Shurfey; W. T., Arthur Talbot; W. I. G., John Simmons; W. O. G., Thos. Middleton.

RESIDENCE TO BE SOLD.—To-day at 11 A. M. Bell & Co. will sell at auction, on the premises, the handsome residence No. 1522 M street, on lot three, M and N, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. The premises overlook the Capitol grounds. The house has twelve rooms, beautiful grounds and other improvements.

NATIVE SONS.—Sacramento Parlor, No. 3, Native Sons of the Golden West, have elected the following delegates to the Grand Parlor, which meets in Sacramento in June: G. N. Post, Fred. B. Houston, F. D. Ryan, J. F. Stafford and R. T. Devlin.

REWARD FOR A MURDERER.—Governor Perkins has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of James Spencer, who was murdered in the town of Colfax, Placer county, on the 18th day of April, 1882.

FIFTEEN DOZEN of ladies fine Curacon kid button shoes, with worked button-holes. Sold everywhere for $3; now marked $2 50 at the Red House. These goods are from celebrated factories East; sewed and guaranteed. *

IMMENSE LINES of new goods at Anderson & Hamm's. See them for bargains. *

ALPACA BROCADED DRESS GOODS but 10 cents a yard at Anderson & Hamm's. *

SEE Red House new column advertisement. Lisle thread gloves, 5 cents. *

THE SCAFFOLD'S SHADOW.

"JOE" HURTADO FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The Closing Scenes of the Trial—Charge of the Court—The Jury Out all Night—The Verdict.

On Saturday at the Hurtado murder trial the counsel and jury were in their places promptly at 9 o'clock. Even at that early hour the Court room was crowded with anxious spectators, who seem to evince an unusual interest in the progress of the trial. The defendant looked exceedingly pale, and was evidently under great anxiety. At the adjournment of the Court on Friday night defendant was greatly prostrated, and a physician was summoned to prescribe for him.

Olympia Campos—Am 19 years of age; lived formerly at Marysville; lived here about five months; have lived since I came here at Mrs. Barron's; help her for my support; knew Estuardo at Marysville; know Hurtado; saw Hurtado a few days before his wife came back from Santa Clara. He acted very strangely from what I saw before. He would scratch his head and cry; he would sit down with his head down, then stand up, then cried. He did not seem to like that his wife was coming home. He had a dispatch from his wife. He said it was from his wife.

Question, by Jones—What do you know of any acts of this character that deceased had committed while you knew him at Marysville?

Objection by prosecution sustained, and evidence stricken out.

Cross-examination—Have lived in Marysville ever since. Now live with Mrs. Barron and help her for my living. Worked in woolen mill when I lost my arm. Do not do anything but help in the house. Do not assist in collection of rents. Do not carry bundles for Mrs. Barron.

Witness Leonora Buteris was too ill to be present in Court. The jury, clerk, reporter and attorneys on both sides were by consent permitted to go to the residence of the witness, where she could be sworn in presence of the jury, and her deposition taken by the reporter and then read to the jury.

Leonora Buteris—I live on Second street, between N and O. Am 20 years of age in July. Lived here ten years. Knew Estifardo three years. Known Hurtado ten years. Knew Susie Hurtado since she was married. Lived on N and Fifth streets with my mother, Francis Isabo. We lived next to Hurtado. Had a conversation with Hurtado about his wife and Estuardo. It was about two or three months after she went away—it was before Christmas—about a month before Christmas. He came down to our house in the morning about half-past 8 or 9 o'clock. He said he had some work for me at the Western Hotel. He wanted me to tell him about his wife and Estuardo. He told me about his trouble and asked me to tell him. I at first denied any knowledge of the matter. He then said his wife gave me away, and I said then I will give her away. I told Joe that Estuardo and Susie gave me four letters each. I did not tell Jo what Estuardo gave the letters for. I told Joe that Susie gave me the letters for him. I told him that I delivered Estuardo's. I took one of the letters and I told Joe what was in the letter; that in the letter it said if she did not do as he wanted he would commit suicide. I told him that they came five or six times a day to my house; that they were very familiar with each other. They came there all the time. They stayed there in the front room and talked, but would not say anything in my presence. I told Joe that Estuardo wanted to rent a room (bed) where he could meet Susie. She used to act pretty free; so did he; that is, kissing. Sometimes I would not pay attention, as I had my work to do. Susie never said anything, but Estuardo wanted me to go out of the room. I went out once, but after that I would not go out, and when I staid in the room they always went out soon. The first time he asked me to go out I did, but after that I would not go out. I told Joe about all this. Sometimes I had company, and when I had Estuardo would go away, sometimes Estuardo and Susie would be alone. I told Joe when he commenced to tell me about his wife. I told him that Estuardo acted pretty freely with her, and she did so with him. Sometimes he would come first, and sometimes she would come first. We were walking up Second street at this time, and when we got to the end of the bridge near the depot we stopped. Joe sat down and cried. I told him that Estuardo said he would pay me one and a half months's rent for the room. Joe felt bad and cried; his face looked pretty bad. I told him they came there five or six times most every day, and sometimes she could not come when she was at home, or Hurtado was at home, or never had any other talk with Joe about this. Afterwards Joe told me Susie had gone to Mexico. I have been sick since Wednesday morning.

Cross-examination—My mother was keeping the house at the time when Estuardo came to the house. She is alive now—my mother is. I thought there was something wrong at the time between Estuardo and Susie. My mother was living in the house. My business is a dressmaker. I live with Minnie Ricardo in this house. Am not married; do not live with any man. Never had any conversation with Hurtado about money matters coming from Estuardo; never had any conversation with Mr. Anderson upon these matters.

Susie Hurtado recalled, and asked whether she had any of the letters written by Estuardo.

Objection as incompetent sustained. Defense excepts.

Mrs. Hurtado at request of the jury was directed by the Court to write both in Spanish and in English: "This is a sample of my handwriting. Sacramento, May 6, 1882. Susie Hurtado." This was directed to be indorsed upon the translation of the letters already introduced in evidence. She still evinced the cool presence and lack of any emotion. This was the case in a most remarkable degree, considering the circumstances of this case and her peculiar relation thereto.

Joe Hurtado (counsel for defendant did not desire to place defendant on the stand, but it was his own wish)—I am 29 years of age. Estuardo and myself were always friends up to the time I found he was not a friend. I was engaged in all kinds of business. Last fall I was outside agent for the Daviaville and Sacramento boat line; also once a river pilot, and hotel runner. My residence at that time was on Fourth and P streets. I was away from home most of the time. I was very friendly with Estuardo. Had a conversation with him about my family matters. I had a conversation with Estuardo about my wife in the latter part of November, about Thanksgiving. I felt good, and had money in my pocket. He asked me to drink; I also asked him to drink. We kept this up until 12 or 1 o'clock, when he got up and said he had something to say to me, if I would not get offended. I said no. He then said his wife, my sister-in-law, and wanted to marry her. I told him she did not like a bone in his body, and would not marry him. He also, about 4 o'clock, asked me another question, which was, "Is it so that you have a pistol at home to blow my brains out?" that he heard that I had said so. He said Miss Rosa told Facundis's wife, and she told him. I was at once suspicious, and he had never given me cause for any such action. After that I went to the State House Saloon, and asked a man by the name of O'Brien certain questions. About 1 o'clock I met Paul, and took a drink, and as I crossed J and Fourth streets I met Estuardo, and he asked me where I was going. I said home. He wanted me to go over to Castro's, and I had a turkey. He wanted me to give him the turkey, and let him take it home for me. We afterwards went to the train together. He once came back to the hotel and had another drink. I then went home and my wife said, "Hello, stranger." She asked me where I had been. I said a little business you will hear of presently. I told my sister-in-law what Estuardo had said about marrying her. She told me to tell him to go and marry one of his own kind. I then told my wife that he thought something of her, and that it cost me $60 to find out something. Her acts at that time caused me to suspicion her. I told her I knew all about her and Estuardo. I told her that I had found them up and sent them to Estuardo, in care of the Mint Saloon, by Fred Eisenminger. I then went home, but every time I went home I filled up and cried. My wife then gave me two letters, addressed to Estuardo, telling him I knew all. She wanted to know who would take them. I said I would. I then went up town and found Estuardo, and told him all, and gave him the letters. I met him at the corner of Second and K, at drug store. I said, "Hello; G—d—you, I have found you out." I took him aside—I took him down to the levee and told him I would not hurt him. Well, he finally said to me: "Joe, I am a brute, a beast. I am the beef, and you are the knife. You can do with me as you please; but for God's sake forgive me for the sake of my children." I told him that he did not think of that when he ruined me and wanted to run away with my wife and leave his children on the city. I told him from that time never to meet my wife, nor speak to either me or her. He said the letters were in the bureau drawer, and that if I had looked for them I could have found them. After that when he met me he always tried to make friends with me, and threw himself often in my way; but I did not wish to have anything to do with him. I had at that time sent my family away. I lived at the Western Hotel while my wife was gone. When I found she was coming back I engaged a room from Mrs. Kennedy on K street; this was three or four days before she came. When she came up we moved over there to Mrs. Kennedy's. I don't know the day of the week. About the Bank Exchange difficulty I have to say: I had just been out to a wine and fish party. I met Estuardo, and also saw my wife, and tried to detect something, but am satisfied that there was nothing wrong with her. I met Estuardo at the Bank Exchange, and he said, "Hello, Joe; I hear your wife is home." I told him, "D—n you, have not I told you to let my wife alone and not speak to her?" I then went to the Western Hotel, got my pistol, came back and found Estuardo reading the paper. I hit him and told him that he knew what that was for. He said, "Don't kill me." I said no, but I would beat him. I was then arrested for battery, got bail and was released. Minnie Ricardo told me on the Sunday night after, that I had better look out for myself, as Estuardo had threatened me. I said all right. On Monday morning I went to the station house, and was standing at the corner of Front and I streets, when Amado Cardona came up and told me to look out, as Estuardo was going to fix me. I then went to the Police Court, and not seeing Mr. Anderson, City Attorney—he being absent—concluded not to plead guilty until I saw him. The case was continued until Thursday following. At this Estuardo wanted to put a higher charge against me. I borrowed a half a dollar and asked the boys to drink. My intention was to talk to him and get him to get the case dismissed; but as soon as I got out and saw him it was my first intention not to hurt him, and that when I saw him everything came up before me like a dream, and I could not help shooting him; nothing could stop me; had no control of myself. I was informed that there might be danger, so I took my pistol with me.

Cross examination—I met Elias Steinman in San Jose at the Auzerias House. I was at Mountain View only once. I introduced Steinman to two young ladies at San Jose. I don't have to go through Mountain View to go to San Jose. I telegraphed my wife to come to San Jose. My wife came on Sunday to San Jose. I know J. H. Miller, city editor of the RECORD-UNION. Remember his having a talk with me. I did not send for him until after a conversation with Chief Kircher. I know John McFetrish; made a statement to him. I remember when the case was called in the Police Court, and that I asked for a continuance on account of the absence of Charles Jones. I knew all that was going on all this time. [Reference was made to the statement of Hurtado to Mr. Miller, heretofore published. Reference was also made to the statement of McFetrish, also published.] Defendant admitted making the statements, but did not recollect what was said. I did a good amount of talking.

Witness was asked whether he had a difficulty with John Green.

Objection by defendant's counsel sustained.

Question—Did you take Estuardo to Mrs. Kennedy's and tell her that he was a proper person to let have a room, and ask her to let him have a room?

Answer—I hope God Almighty may never let me get one inch from the prison or from the gallows, and strike me dead, if that is true.

I know Katie Kehoe, Kate Thompson, Nellie Hackett, Topsy and Frone Fisher. I don't know that they are prostitutes. Their general reputation is that of prostitutes. I never took any of these women to the Mississippi Restaurant for meals after my wife went away, or at all. [The Court sustained the objection to any further testimony concerning this branch of the case.] I cannot say whether I carried that pistol all the time after I beat Estuardo at the Bank Exchange. I was mixed up considerably, and don't remember all that I did.

REBUTTAL FOR PROSECUTION.

Matt. Karcher recalled—Hurtado, while in my custody, was, when I first took him in the office, quite excited; after that he was cool and collected. Hurtado requested the reporters to come in. Am quite sure of that. As I went in and asked Hurtado if he wanted to see the reporters. I did not advise him to have any conversation with the reporters. It was perhaps an hour after the arrest before I had any communication with Hurtado. I don't think I asked him what cause he had for killing Estuardo at that time.

J. H. Miller (Mr. Miller's statement was in regard to the published statement in the RECORD-UNION made by Hurtado to him)—Hurtado was cool and collected, and his manner was straightforward and his statement deliberately made. He acted naturally. His statement to me was voluntary. I asked him a few questions about his age and family. He knew my business, and that the statement would be published in the RECORD-UNION.

Cross-examination—I told him that the statement was for publication. I was in impressed with the truth of the statement from his manner.

J. McFetrish, of the *Daily Bee*, made a similar statement.

R. W. Dunlevy—Am a policeman; in charge of the City Prison at date of killing of Estuardo. Hurtado was somewhat excited, the same as he had been on some other occasions when fighting.

Cross-examination—He did not for several days seem to realize the enormity of his crime.

Mrs. Kennedy was called, and not answering, an attachment was issued for her. Upon the officer returning, it appeared that the witness was too ill to come into Court.

Court ruled that the case would have to be closed without the witness' testimony.

The case was here closed.

Defendant's counsel asked that the case go over until Monday, as he was unable to argue the case on either instructions at this time.

District Attorney H. L. Buckley made the opening argument, reviewing the testimony and the law of the case. C. T. Jones followed, and spoke for two hours and a half. Grove L. Johnson made the closing argument, and the jury were instructed by the Court.

The charge of the Court was the same usually given in cases of this kind, except that portion relating to seduction and adultery. That portion of the charge is given in full, as follows:

"Neither the seduction of the defendant's wife by the deceased, nor an adulterous intercourse between her and the deceased, will constitute an excuse or justification for his killing. The law provides the means and prescribes the mode of punishment of all who transgress, but never permits an aggrieved party to take the law into his own hands and avenge his real or supposed wrongs. The Courts are open and free to all, and will when appealed to redress all wrongs; and it is the right and the duty of all persons suffering wrong at the hands of others to appeal to the tribunals of justice for their own redress or the punishment of wrongdoers. If a man is suddenly informed of a probable act of adultery between his wife and another, and upon discovers the adulterers in the act, or in a situation to cause a reasonable man to believe they had committed adultery, and in the haste and excitement of hot anger or indignation slays the destroyer of his home, the law, in its tenderness for the weakness and passions of men, will mitigate his offense and punish him for manslaughter only; but if he has time for reflection, and, after deliberating upon his wrong, determines to take revenge, and in pursuance of a deliberate and premeditated intent kills the seducer, he is guilty of murder in the first degree, and the adultery is no excuse or justification, any more than would be any other real or supposed wrong constituting the basis of feelings of hatred and revenge. Whether or not there was reasonable time for reflection, is a question of fact for the jury to determine from the evidence and circumstances of each particular case. The law requires all men to subdue their passions and to overcome and suppress all impulses to avenge real or supposed wrongs, and allows such time for the blood to cool as would enable a reasonable and ordinary man to reflect and consider and take a sober second thought; and if a man after due time for reflection has elapsed broods over his wrongs and deliberately determines to slay the wrongdoer, and does so, he is guilty of murder, no matter how grievous the wrong or outrage perpetrated upon him. Malice is an essential element to constitute a homicide murder, and a killing without malice is not murder. The words 'malice' and 'maliciously,' import to vex, annoy or injure another person, or the intent to do a wrongful act. If the desire to vex, annoy or injure another person, or the intent to do an act which is wrongful, exists, it makes no difference whether such desire or intent is promoted by a sense of injury suffered or not, if the accused has had sufficient time for reflection to enable the reason of an ordinary person to resume its sway. Men must not yield to impulses of revenge or other evil passions, and if they do, the legal penalty falls upon them. It is immaterial in this case whether the adultery was actually committed by deceased and defendant's wife or not. Evidence of information given to defendant that improper conduct or relations had occurred between defendant's wife and deceased is to be considered only as affecting the question of defendant's mental condition."

The jury retired a few minutes before 12 o'clock.

About 1 o'clock A. M. the jury returned asking to be instructed whether, if the jury found a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, they were to fix the penalty. They were instructed by the Court that the penalty of murder in the first degree was death, but that the jury had the discretion, if they so desired, to modify the penalty to imprisonment for life. If they found the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, and did not modify the penalty, he would be executed.

The jury continued their deliberations and discussed the matter all night. At 5:30 A. M. yesterday they agreed upon a verdict of murder in the first degree without mitigation. Hurtado will be brought into Court this morning and the time set for passing sentence.

A representative of the RECORD UNION called to see Hurtado yesterday in his cell. He stated that he was very much surprised at the verdict of the jury. He thinks that he was justified in committing the murder.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is the report of the County Treasurer, D. E. Callahan, for the month of April, 1882:

Balance on hand April 1st	$86,371 52
RECEIPTS.	
State Fund	$13,288 45
Sinking and Interest Fund	769 50
School Fund	1,747 56
Hospital Fund	2,832 12
Bonds of 1872 Fund	1,368 54
General Fund	7,170 15
Road Fund	1,238 68
Interest C. P. R. R. Fund	396 40
Hospital Sink'g and Int. Fund	176 40
Court House and Jail Fund	398 36
	28,726 16
Total	$115,097 68
EXPENDITURES.	
Swamp and Overflowed Land Fund	$342 00
General Fund	18,483 06
Hospital Fund	2,980 19
School Fund	4,108 15
Road Fund	2,520 40
	28,433 80
Balance	$86,663 68
APPORTIONED AS FOLLOWS:	
State Fund	$39,924 24
Sinking and Interest Fund	2,276 63
School Fund	17,237 43
Hospital Fund	8,459 60
Bonds of 1872 Fund	9,668 21
General Fund	7,912 67
Road Fund	4,833 81
Interest C. P. Railroad Fund	3,156 40
Levee District No. 1 Fund	301 24
Hospital Sinking and Interest Fund	3,644 19
Swamp and Overflowed Land Fund	6,251 02
Court-house and Jail Fund	2,107 84
Total	$ 86,663 68

CITY AUDITOR'S REPORT.

E. H. McKee, City Auditor, makes the following report for the week ending Saturday, May 6, 1882:

Balance on hand last report	$88,664 56
Receipts for the week	63,000 39
Total	$151,064 95
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Sinking and Interest Fund	$360 00
General Fund	1,720 53
Water Works Fund	762 31
Fire Department Fund	2,370 94
Levee Fund	1,334 79
Cemetery Fund	50 00
Street Fund	1,410 85
Police Fund	1,394 38
Bond Redemption Fund	4,717 50
Reclamation Fund	2,362 26
Sewer Fund	28 37
Dog Fund	19 20
	14,390 22
Total amount in Treasury	$146,695 73
APPORTIONMENT.	
Sinking and Interest Fund	$33,379 58
General Fund	12,163 36
Water Works Fund	6,314 44
Fire Department Fund	8,068 15
School Fund	26,2-1 31
Levee Fund	8,036 27
Cemetery Fund	3,700 68
Street Fund	19,057 71
Police Fund	6,397 50
Bond Redemption Fund	13 84
Reclamation Fund	423 00
Fire Department Bond and Interest Fund	155 13
Fowle Bond Redemption Fund	3,730 31
Library Fund	2,565 56
Sewer Fund	3,078 89
Dog Fund	16 89
K, L, Ninth and Tenth street Fund	13 20
Total	$146,695 73

BREVITIES.

The wind blew quite strong from the north yesterday.

The Band of Hope had a pleasant picnic at East Park Saturday.

The Christian Sunday school picnic will be held to-morrow at East Park.

Sheriff Boggs, of Placer county, took an insane woman to Stockton Saturday.

The Butchers held their annual excursion and picnic at Woodland to-morrow.

There is about two and a half feet of snow in the neighborhood of Emigrant Gap.

The case of Raten, the slayer of Lansing, will come up in the Superior Court to-morrow.

Why don't the Street Commissioner see to the repairing of Fourth street, between J and K?

It is thought that the additional train to San Francisco from this city will be put on by the 10th instant.

It is altogether likely that there will be a daily mail between this city and the town of Franklin after July 1st.

Fifty immigrant passengers, including forty-two males, will arrive on the overland train from the East this afternoon.

The Red Men are all getting ready for their picnic next Friday. Their picnic will undoubtedly be one of the largest of the season.

The case of Joe Goddard, the Secretary of the Licensed Dealers' Protective Association, for a violation of the Sunday law, comes up in the Police Court to-morrow.

The sixth annual gathering and games of the Sacramento Caledonia Club will be held at East Park on Saturday, June 24. There will be a grand open air ball in the evening.

The Sacramento river last evening stood at the 20-foot 11-inch mark. The American for the past few days has been quite high, owing to the rapid melting of the snow in the mountains.

F. R. Dray pulled a raddish last week from his garden on G street that had grown into a perfect square knot. Had the vegetable been a string, and had some one carefully knotted it, the work could not have been better performed.

A new word for "bark" has been developed by a Fourth Ward Chinese servant. Complaining to his employer Sunday morning, he said: "No sleep much last night." "Why?" "Your doggee he talk all night to your horse."

Superintendents Pratt and Wright have been traveling over the routes comprising the Sacramento Division for the purpose of the latter becoming acquainted with the territory and the agents. Mr. Wright will take charge of the Superintendency to-day.

The May queen celebration, postponed from the Congregational and Presbyterian Sunday schools' picnic, will take place at East Park to-morrow. Street cars will leave Sixth and K streets and Twentieth and H streets at 1 o'clock sharp. Members of the schools going at that time go free.

The picnic of the Sarsfield military company, which takes place next Sunday, May 14th, promises to equal any of the season. They go to Natoma Grove. A dispatch has been received from John McComb, Warden of the Folsom Prison, stating that visitors will be received and shown through the prison during the afternoon.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State of the San Francisco Evening Post Publishing Company. It is formed for the purpose of carrying on a general newspaper business and publishing a daily and weekly in the city of San Francisco. Directors—Dr. A. Bruck, H. Lowenberg, C. S. Wagner, John Sprecht and Geo. F. Dillman. Capital stock, $10,000, divided into 1,000 shares.

ELK GROVE SCHOOL.—The recent entertainment given by the Elk Grove school pupils, under the direction of Miss J. W. Govan, the retiring teacher, drew out a very large audience, and was in every respect a success. The programme was founded on operetta covers the adulterers in the act, or in a situation to cause a reasonable man to believe they had committed adultery, and in the haste and excitement of hot anger or indignation slays the destroyer of his home, the law, in its tenderness for the weakness and passions of men, will mitigate his offense and punish him for manslaughter only; but if he has time for reflection, and, after deliberating upon his wrong, determines to take revenge, and in pursuance of a deliberate and premeditated intent kills the seducer, he is guilty of murder in the first degree, and the adultery is no excuse or justification, any more than would be any other real or supposed wrong constituting the basis of feelings of hatred and revenge. Whether or not there was reasonable time for reflection, is a question of fact for the jury to determine from the evidence and circumstances of each particular case. The law requires all men to subdue their passions and to overcome and suppress all impulses to avenge real or supposed wrongs, and allows such time for the blood to cool as would enable a reasonable and ordinary man to reflect and consider and take a sober second thought; and if a man after due time for reflection has elapsed broods over his wrongs and deliberately determines to slay the wrongdoer, and does so, he is guilty of murder, no matter how grievous the wrong or outrage perpetrated upon him. Malice is an essential element to constitute a homicide murder, and a killing without malice is not murder. The words 'malice' and 'maliciously,' import to vex, annoy or injure another person, or the intent to do a wrongful act. If the desire to vex, annoy or injure another person, or the intent to do an act which is wrongful, exists, it makes no difference whether such desire or intent is promoted by a sense of injury suffered or not, if the accused has had sufficient time for reflection to enable the reason of an ordinary person to resume its sway. Men must not yield to impulses of revenge or other evil passions, and if they do, the legal penalty falls upon them. It is immaterial in this case whether the adultery was actually committed by deceased and defendant's wife or not. Evidence of information given to defendant that improper conduct or relations had occurred between defendant's wife and deceased is to be considered only as affecting the question of defendant's mental condition."

The jury retired a few minutes before 12 o'clock.

About 1 o'clock A. M. the jury returned asking to be instructed whether, if the jury found a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, they were to fix the penalty. They were instructed by the Court that the penalty of murder in the first degree was death, but that the jury had the discretion, if they so desired, to modify the penalty to imprisonment for life. If they found the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, and did not modify the penalty, he would be executed.

The jury continued their deliberations and discussed the matter all night. At 5:30 A. M. yesterday they agreed upon a verdict of murder in the first degree without mitigation. Hurtado will be brought into Court this morning and the time set for passing sentence.

A representative of the RECORD UNION called to see Hurtado yesterday in his cell. He stated that he was very much surprised at the verdict of the jury. He thinks that he was justified in committing the murder.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is the report of the County Treasurer, D. E. Callahan, for the month of April, 1882:

Balance on hand April 1st	$86,371 52
RECEIPTS.	
State Fund	$13,288 45
Sinking and Interest Fund	769 50
School Fund	1,747 56
Hospital Fund	2,832 12
Bonds of 1872 Fund	1,368 54
General Fund	7,170 15
Road Fund	1,238 68
Interest C. P. R. R. Fund	396 40
Hospital Sink'g and Int. Fund	176 40
Court House and Jail Fund	398 36
	28,726 16
Total	$115,097 68
EXPENDITURES.	
Swamp and Overflowed Land Fund	$342 00
General Fund	18,483 06
Hospital Fund	2,980 19
School Fund	4,108 15
Road Fund	2,520 40
	28,433 80
Balance	$86,663 68
APPORTIONED AS FOLLOWS:	
State Fund	$39,924 24
Sinking and Interest Fund	2,276 63
School Fund	17,237 43
Hospital Fund	8,459 60
Bonds of 1872 Fund	9,668 21
General Fund	7,912 67
Road Fund	4,833 81
Interest C. P. Railroad Fund	3,156 40
Levee District No. 1 Fund	301 24
Hospital Sinking and Interest Fund	3,644 19
Swamp and Overflowed Land Fund	6,251 02
Court-house and Jail Fund	2,107 84
Total	$ 86,663 68

CITY AUDITOR'S REPORT.

E. H. McKee, City Auditor, makes the following report for the week ending Saturday, May 6, 1882:

Balance on hand last report	$88,664 56
Receipts for the week	63,000 39
Total	$151,064 95
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Sinking and Interest Fund	$360 00
General Fund	1,720 53
Water Works Fund	762 31
Fire Department Fund	2,370 94
Levee Fund	1,334 79
Cemetery Fund	50 00
Street Fund	1,410 85
Police Fund	1,394 38
Bond Redemption Fund	4,717 50
Reclamation Fund	2,362 26
Sewer Fund	28 37
Dog Fund	19 20
	14,390 22
Total amount in Treasury	$146,695 73
APPORTIONMENT.	
Sinking and Interest Fund	$33,379 58
General Fund	12,163 36
Water Works Fund	6,314 44
Fire Department Fund	8,068 15
School Fund	26,2-1 31
Levee Fund	8,036 27
Cemetery Fund	3,700 68
Street Fund	19,057 71
Police Fund	6,397 50
Bond Redemption Fund	13 84
Reclamation Fund	423 00
Fire Department Bond and Interest Fund	155 13
Fowle Bond Redemption Fund	3,730 31
Library Fund	2,565 56
Sewer Fund	3,078 89
Dog Fund	16 89
K, L, Ninth and Tenth street Fund	13 20
Total	$146,695 73

BREVITIES.

The wind blew quite strong from the north yesterday.

The Band of Hope had a pleasant picnic at East Park Saturday.

The Christian Sunday school picnic will be held to-morrow at East Park.

Sheriff Boggs, of Placer county, took an insane woman to Stockton Saturday.

The Butchers held their annual excursion and picnic at Woodland to-morrow.

There is about two and a half feet of snow in the neighborhood of Emigrant Gap.

The case of Raten, the slayer of Lansing, will come up in the Superior Court to-morrow.

Why don't the Street Commissioner see to the repairing of Fourth street, between J and K?

It is thought that the additional train to San Francisco from this city will be put on by the 10th instant.

It is altogether likely that there will be a daily mail between this city and the town of Franklin after July 1st.

Fifty immigrant passengers, including forty-two males, will arrive on the overland train from the East this afternoon.

The Red Men are all getting ready for their picnic next Friday. Their picnic will undoubtedly be one of the largest of the season.

The case of Joe Goddard, the Secretary of the Licensed Dealers' Protective Association, for a violation of the Sun

4

SATURDAY'S NEWS.

The Chinese Bill to be Signed To-Day—Mail Contracts Awarded—Snow in Pennsylvania—Fitz John Porter Pardoned—The Fire Record—Michael Davitt Released—Epping Forest Opened—Russian Men-of-War in the Pacific—Verdict in a Murder Case at Nevada—A Suicide Near Truckee—Child Drowned in a Ditch—Shasta Democrats—Etc.

[CONDENSED DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC.

William H. Vanderbilt sailed for Europe Saturday.

All crops in Ohio are reported as good and unusually advanced.

The losses in the fire at Racine, Wis., dwindle to $350,000.

The Tariff Commission bill was passed by the House Saturday.

A great swindle in issuing bogus land certificates has been discovered in St. Louis.

The Strasburg Brewery, at Bellows Falls, Vt., were burned Saturday; loss, $25,000.

A branch of the Western Union Telegraph Company has gained control of the Canadian lines.

A heavy snow-storm fell at Pottsville, Pa., Saturday morning. Everything has the appearance of midwinter.

At Baltimore preparations are making for a national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic next month.

The Cumberland Paper Mills, at Westbrook, Me., were damaged by fire to the amount of $25,000 Saturday.

Over two hundred manufacturing firms of Rochester, N. Y., have formed an Employers' Protective Association for co-operation in case of strikes.

The Buddenberg Furniture Company of St. Louis have made an assignment. The liabilities are estimated at $100,000; assets include real estate worth $35,000.

All doubts and apprehensions concerning the fate of the new Chinese bill were set at rest Saturday by an announcement from President Arthur himself that he will to-day communicate to the House of Representatives a notification of its approval.

Fredolin Schumann, a leading saloon-keeper of Cincinnati, was given full sentence under the Smith law Saturday morning, for keeping open on Sunday, $100 fine and thirty days in prison. The police were ordered to arrest on sight on Sunday all who openly violate the law.

The President, answering Fitz John Porter's application for a reconsideration of the sentence of Court-martial being executed, has issued a proclamation of pardon, which removes the only legal obstacle to Congressional action and goes to the limit of his powers in the matter. The President's action, of course, does not restore Fitz John Porter to the army, nor is a step in that direction, unless Congress shall pass a special Act for the benefit of Porter, authorizing the President to appoint him. All that pardon can effect is to relieve Porter from the disqualification of holding civil office.

Mail routes in California have been awarded from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1886, as follows: From Eureka to Arcata, to G. W. B. Tocom, Arcata, at $800; San Juan to Sargent, to V. H. Pease, Carson City, at $340; Bakersfield to San Emigdio, to S. P. Wheeler, Beatrice, Nev., at $227; Chico to Prattville, to D. G. Altman, San Francisco, at $993; Deseret to Walterman, to Jesse D. Carr, Gabilan, Cal., at $600; Gilroy to Madera, to G. D. Altman, at $1,526; King's river to Camp Badger, to V. H. Pease, at $750; Merced to Coulterville, to G. D. Altman, at $843; Memphis to Tallac, to Jesse D. Carr, at $1 196; Nevada City to Sierra City, to W. J. Conner, Salinas City, Cal., $500; Riverside to Temescal, to V. H. Pease, at $490; Los Gatos to Saratoga, to J. D. Carr, at $800; Tehama to Oxiara, to David Small, Tehama, at $500; Trinity Center to Cecilville, to J. D. Carr, at $750; Visalia to Frazier, to V. H. Pease, at $870.

FOREIGN.

The King of Greece has turned the first sod of the proposed Corinth canal.

During the next six months fourteen Russian men-of-war, capable of carrying 800 troops, will be stationed at Russian ports in the Pacific.

The bill has passed authorizing the sale of the eastern section of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railroad to the Pacific syndicate.

Parnell distinctly and emphatically denies that he has ever entertained or entered into any agreement with the British Government to withdraw the "no rent" manifesto.

Michael Davitt was released from Portland prison Saturday afternoon. He drove to the station to take the train for London, accompanied by Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelley.

The ceremony of the opening of Epping forest to the full use of the public took place Saturday afternoon. A formal dedication was made by Her Majesty the Queen. It is estimated that half a million persons were present in the forest and along the route of the royal procession.

PACIFIC COAST.

Alexander Chisholm died at Grass Valley on Saturday, while being conveyed to the hospital.

The trial of the Sheridan incendiary, McCauley, was concluded at Auburn, Placer county, the jury bringing in a verdict of guilty, having been out less than two hours.

The body of a Chinese opium-den keeper, Lee Sing, was found partially eaten by rats Saturday in a barn on the outskirts of Portland, Or. Death resulted from the use of opium.

A freight train collided with a wagon near Eugene City, Or., on Friday, smashing the wagon and killing Mrs. Keith forty feet, breaking her nose and breast-bone. Her life is despaired of.

The foot-race at Willows, Colusa county, Saturday, 100 yards, between C. Martin from Nevada, and Archie McComb from San Francisco, resulted in Martin defeating McComb by four feet.

The Blue Tent Mining Company, after employing Chinamen on their claim in Nevada county for a long time, have at last arranged for getting white men in their place. A few of the heathens will be retained.

Ivy Ayres, 3½ years old, the daughter of O. W. Ayres, fell in the mill ditch at Reno, Nev., Saturday, and was carried half a mile, and went out of the waste gate. The doctor worked some time, but could not resuscitate her.

J. B. Brogan, one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens in that part of the country, committed suicide with a pistol, at his residence at Prosser creek, about five miles down the river from Truckee, at a late hour Saturday afternoon.

The Democratic County Central Committee met Saturday at Shasta, and elected the following named delegates to the Convention, who are all solid for Clay W. Taylor for Governor: Bernard Conroy and J. Culverhouse, of Redding; William H. Bickford, of Millville; John F. Bedford, of Anderson; and J. M. Briceland, of Shasta.

The jury in the case of John Williams, who has been on trial at Nevada City the past two days for murder, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, fixing the penalty of imprisonment for life. Williams killed an Indian named Charlie, at the campoodie near Nevada City, in December last, during a drunken row. He is a young man of worthless character.

San Francisco Stock Sales.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6 1882.

670 Ophir	3 65@3 60	370 Bullion	30c
410 Mexican	74	1 0 Overman	15c
110 Gould & C	2	2025 Justice	40c
35 Best & B	4[@85	500 Union	12½@12
275 California	20c	1560 Alta	1 90@1 80
600 Savage	1 10@1 30	300 Andes	65@70c
95 Con. Va	02c	1600 Scorpion	20c
30 Chollar	10c	1040 Benton	50c
75 Potosi	10c	100 Eureka	21@21½
75 Hale & N	15@4 10	200 N. Belle	3
80 C. Point	07c	80 Navajo	1 45
570 Y. Jacket	1	275 Day	1 80@1 75
400 Belcher	40c	720 Albion	1 85
125 Confidence	80c	10 Mt. Diablo	4 10
530 Sierra Nev	84@85	100 Eu. Tunnel	55c

SILK CULTURE.—The Ladies' Silk Culture Association met at San Francisco Thursday. The President, Mrs. Felton, stated that she had had an interview with Professor Wilkinson, of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, who said that he had the deepest interest in silk culture. He thought it afforded an employment that was eminently adapted to his afflicted wards, and he wanted to tell the Association that as soon as it could assure him a supply of cocoons that would warrant it, he intended to go to a large expense in establishing a reeling school at the asylum. The Chairman of the Committee on Purchase and Sale submitted a semi-monthly report, stating that on the 15th of April an order from Memphis, Tenn., by telegraph, for 500 French annuals (silk worm eggs) was promptly filled, the eggs being sent by express on the same day, and on the 20th of April another order for 300 more was filled. The report further states that Mrs. J. R. Laurie, of Santa Clara, has donated 500 of her fine French annuals to the Association. It also sets forth an offer from Miss Casey, of San Mateo, offering to sell two ounces of silk worm eggs to the Association. Mrs. McKittrick, of Tennessee, also writes to know if the Association has cocoons to sell, and at what price. The President stated that Mr. Ewer had got out a "California Silk-Growers' Manual," and had published 1,000 copies for the Association for $25.

THE JEANNETTE DISASTER.

No Additional Particulars in Regard to the Dead Explorers Received—No Hope of Finding Chipp's Party Alive—Touching Story of Noros.

[By Telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—No additional particulars concerning the fate of De Long and party have been received. The Navy Department officials have little or no hope of the rescue of Chipp's party. Engineer Melville, in his last dispatch to the Department, said he had no doubt that they had all perished, but he would use every effort to recover their bodies. The general impression is that Chipp's boat capsized in the gale that separated the three boats, and that all hands were drowned.

THE ROGERS' CREW ALL RIGHT.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—A corrected dispatch from Hoffman, at St. Petersburg, says that no lives were lost by the burning of the steamer Rodgers, at Lawrence Bay.

NOROS TELLS A TOUCHING STORY.

NEW YORK, May 6th.—The *Herald's* correspondent had an interview with Louis P. Noros, under date Irkutsk, March 24. He says they landed at a point near the northernmost branch of the Lena, but which the Captain found it impossible to enter on account of shoals. De Long therefore determined to land at a point where they could see this northerly outlet, bent more to the east, and presumably to enter the point marked "Sagasta" on the map. Two miles from the beach, he says, the Captain ordered those of the men who could walk to get out and drag the boat nearer in shore. The Captain, the doctor, Errickson and Boyd (both disabled) stayed in the boat, which the others were then enabled to drag a mile further toward the land, when they, too, waded to the shore. Collins had left the boat with the first lot, and had made a fire on the shore. This was on or about the 16th of September, and the landing of the articles was completed on the 17th. There the parties stayed two days to recuperate, all the men being badly frost-bitten, including the Captain, the doctor alone being in comparatively good condition. Noros and Nindermann were in the best condition among the men. The journey south was then commenced, the burdens being distributed.

THE CAPTAIN BORE HIS OWN BLANKET

And some records. The burdens borne by some of the others were heavy, and some complained of taking them further, but the Captain insisted. The party then traveled south for four days. On the way two deer were shot by the Indian, Alexis. The party sat down and had a good meal, De Long's motto being, Noros says, to "feed well while they had it." Noros thinks they made twenty miles in the first ten days, and that they reached a point near the one marked on the map as "Scholbojoje," but which was only a simple hut. The next four days brought them to the extremity of a peninsula, and after some delay in waiting for this river to freeze, they crossed the river to the west bank on or about the 1st of October. The width of the river was about 500 yards. Before crossing they got another deer. The Captain's intention was to make for a place called "Sagasta" on the map. Errickson died. His toes had been amputated by the doctor. During the retreat, after crossing the river, he one night pulled off his mittens and one of his hands became frost-bitten, and the circulation could not be restored in it. He died, and was buried in the river. Then it was that the Captain decided to send Noros and Niedermann ahead. The food had been quite exhausted, the party existing only on brandy. Noros thinks it was Sunday when they left. The Captain had held divine services. The men were seated on the bank of the river.

AFTER THE SERVICE

He called the two men, told them he wanted them to push ahead, and that he would follow with his party. "If you find game," were his last words, "then return to us; if you do not, then go to Kumak Surka." Noros thus describes the parting: "The Captain read divine service before we left. All the men shook hands with us, and most of them had tears in their eyes. Collins was the last. He simply said: 'Noros, when you get to New York remember me.' They seemed to have lost all hope, but as we left they gave us three cheers. We told them that we would do all that we could do, and that was the last we saw of them." Noros continued: "When we left the Captain said that Kumak Surka would be the nearest village. The snow had fallen to the depth of a foot to a foot and a half." From questions then put to Noros I gathered the following description of the place of leave-taking: The river was about five hundred yards wide, and the place was near where the mountains on the western side ended. There was one spot which remained distinctly impressed upon his mind, namely, a high, conical, rocky island, which rose up out of the river, and which he called Ostava or Stalboy. How he got the name is not quite clear, but the rock island was a mark in his memory, and it bore about east by north from the point where they left the Captain. The rock, he says, is

JUST AT THE END OF THE MOUNTAINS.

The mountains commence with that rock. After leaving this rock the two men traveled slowly and wearily. They sighted deer once, but could not get them. They shot one grouse and caught an eel, which was all the food they had. They made a kind of tea from the bark of the Arctic willow, but often only had hot water to drink. They chewed and ate portions of their skin breeches and leather soles of their moccasins. The next point on which Noros is clear, is that about two days after leaving the Captain they crossed the Lena to the east side, in the hope of finding game in the mountains, and that it took them a very long time to cross the ice at that point. Bigilodge, therefore, that the place crossed by them is not a broad expanse of the Lena, marked on the map as near Sagas; therefore I conclude that the search will have to be made to the north of this expansion of the river. Noros believes that Nindermann will be able to point where they left the Captain. Noros offered to go himself with Melville on the search, but for some reason or other Melville refused his assistance. The rest of the journey of the two men is told in Nindermann's letter. I have only to add that if the names given by Noros may not agree with the chart sent to the Navy Department by Melville, I have simply told the story as I got it, and it seems clear enough to me that had Melville begun on the search from the south upward, instead of going first to the north, he would have found the survivors, and perhaps all in good time. I must add, too, that the first dispatches sent from Yakutsk appear to have done injustice to Noros and Nineraann, making it appear as if they had deserted their comrades, taking the boat with them. The boat had been abandoned long before, and, as I said, Noros tells me a straight story."

GOV. D. W. MERIWETHER, ex-Governor of New Mexico, and now a member of the Legislature of Kentucky for his fourteenth term, lately said to a reporter in Frankfort, Ky.: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil with splendid results for neuralgia and rheumatic pains. It always works well, and gives entire satisfaction. It is, indeed, a great remedy."

For the delicate and complicated difficulties peculiar to the female constitution, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the sovereign remedy. It aims at the cause, and produces lasting results. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, No. 233

ANY physician who is acquainted with its properties will say that Glenn's Sulphur Soap is a reliable remedy for local skin diseases.

CATARRH

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

Complete External and Internal Treatment, with Inhaler, One Dollar.

A single dose instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, Stops Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, Cures Nervous Headache, and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh, it Cleanses the Nasal Passages of Foul Mucus, Restores the Sense of Smell, Taste and Hearing when affected; Frees the Head, Throat and Bronchial Tubes of offensive matter; Sweetens and Purifies the Breath, Stops the Cough, and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. **Weeks & Potter, Boston, Mass.**

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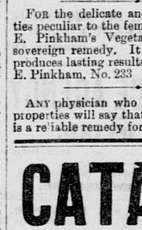
100 TIMES MORE EFFECTUAL than any other plaster or electric battery for Pain and Weakness of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Partial Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hysteria, Female Weakness, Nervous Pains and Weaknesses, Malaria and Fever and Ague. Price, 25c. Sold everywhere. d29-6mTh&M



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A NOURISHING FOOD

WHICH OVERCOMES

Deep-Seated Coughs, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Wasting of the Kidneys, Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Emaciation, and Mental, Physical and Nervous Debility.

Indorsed by the best Physicians.

A WESTERN STORY.

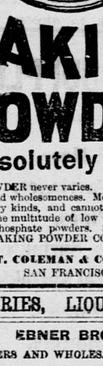
Forty-eight years ago John Saunders, one of the wealthiest cattle kings of Montana, who was then a poor youth, with nothing to recommend him but a spotless reputation and a brave heart, became enamored of a Kentucky belle, whose father was a rich man. His tenderness was reciprocated, but the parent of the young lady refused his consent to the marriage, and was inexorable. Young Saunders was too honorable to press his suit in a family where his presence was unwelcome. He sought an interview with the girl's parent, who for the twenty-third and last time told him to abandon all hope of marriage as far as his daughter was concerned, as the difference in their social positions was an insurmountable barrier. "How much are you worth?" asked the young lover. "Transfer my property into a million dollars cash," was the haughty reply. "Very well," answered young Saunders, "to-morrow morning I leave for the West to carve out a fortune, and when I can size up to your million dollars I will return and claim my bride, for I know she will be true." The young man kept his promise after a long and sorrowful interview with his inamorata, and with a small outfit struck out bravely for the Western Territories. Since that time 48 years have elapsed, during which, with varying success, he has dipped into numerous enterprises from the British line to Sonora. He came to Montana in early days and embarked in the cattle business with a firm of Helena with such success that the firm now owns nearly 20,000 head on the Teton. About a month ago Saunders figured up his assets, concluded he was worth a million, and left for Kentucky. He found the love of his young days waiting for him, confident and hopeful of his final arrival. The two were married with as little ceremony as possible. They arrived in Butte this evening, and, after a short visit, will proceed to their home in the Teton valley, where the groom is greatly respected.—[Inter-Mountain.

The Common Enemy.

In order to make headway against the common enemy, disease, it is necessary to oppose him with persistence. It very frequently happens that a remedy perfectly adequate to the necessities of the case, if persisted in, is contemned and thrown aside because a few doses of it do not cure a malady. How unreasonable and unjust would such a judgment be regarding Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, one of the most popular and highly sanctioned medicines of the day, a potent invigorant, and an invariably successful remedy for constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, incipient rheumatism and gout, inactivity and weakness of the kidneys and bladder, and for the infirmities incident to the decline of life. No fact is better established than the above, yet in order to experience its truth, those afflicted with obstinate forms of disease should give this benignant curative a patient trial. If they do, they may rely upon decisive curative results.

TAKE-IT-EASY and Live-Long are brothers, and are related to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which has lengthened many a life.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This POWDER never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

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NOS. 116 AND 118 K STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND, SACRAMENTO. a25-4p1m

INTERNATIONAL SALOON,

324 K STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND Fourth, Bailey & Ingham, Proprietors—We have just refitted and opened the above saloon, and have put in a new stock of the finest wines, liquors and cigars in the market, and ask a liberal share of the public patronage. Come and satisfy. a24-tf BAILEY & INGHAM.

CHAS. W. RAPP & CO.,

GROCERS, 511 J ST., BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH, Sacramento.

☞ A New Stock of American, French and English Groceries. Also, a large assortment of the Fines Japan Teas. a22-4p1m

PICNIC GOODS.

POTTED MEATS, CHICKEN, TURKEY, HAM, and Tongues.
SARDINES, Boneless and in Mustard.
Blue Grass, Pickles, Cream Cheese, Lemon Sugar, Jellies, etc., etc.

P. H. RUSSELL,
NO. 719 J STREET....[fe22-1n]...SACRAMENTO.

BOATS FOR SALE.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE of the State Engineer, Room 60, State Capitol, until

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1882, at 2 P. M.,

For each of the following-described items of property:

First—The steam launch "Margie;" length, 45 feet; beam, 9 feet; depth, 3½ feet; with housing and outfit.

Second—The housed flat-boat or ark "Phœnix;" hull, 30×14 feet, with 2-foot guards; house, 24×11 feet, with ten bunks, closet, sink, table, sweeps and lines.

Third—The ark "Boschke," similar to the Phœnix, but with slightly different interior arrangements.

Fourth—One large skiff, 22 feet long, 5 feet wide, 4 pairs of oars.

Fifth—One skiff, 2 pair oars.

Sixth—One similar small boat.

The bids must be in the form of Sealed Proposals, according to forms to be had at the office above referred to, where also may be seen schedules and descriptions, and whence intending bidders will be shown the property itself. Each item of the above-mentioned property may be sold to the highest bidder therefor in cash, but the right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

m1-law5wM WM. H. HALL, State Engineer.

Notice of Dissolution of Partnership

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING in merchandising in the town of Franklin, Sacramento county, under the firmfname of JACOB KORN & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, MR. SIGMOND KORN, on account of sickness, retiring from the business. The business will be carried on by MR. JACOB KORN, and he will collect all demands due the firm and settle all debts of the late firm. JACOB KORN,
SIGMOND KORN.

State of California, county of Sacramento—ss. On this 15th day of April, 1882, personally appeared JACOB KORN and SIGMOND KORN, and known to me to be the persons described in the above instrument, and that each, and not one for the other, acknowledged to me that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.
THOMAS ANDERSON, Justice of the Peace.
a17-law4wM

Marsters' Self-Feeder,

Awarded FIRST PREMIUM at San Joaquin District Fair.

MARSTERS' SELF-REGULATOR WINDMILL
("TEMPEST")—Awarded Sweepstake Premium at Fair, San Joaquin.

MARSTERS' IMPROVED STACKING DERRICK!
Awarded FIRST PREMIUM at San Joaquin Fair.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE!
ORDERS ADDRESSED TO
E. J. MARSTERS,
a22-4p3m **Stockton City.**

THE PIONEER BOX FACTORY

Still Ahead of all Competitors.

COOKE & SON
CORNER OF
Front and N Streets.....Sacramento
m2-4p1f

PICNIC LUNCHES!

ALL KINDS OF SAUSAGES, BONELESS HAM, Spiced Beef, Cheese, etc., at BOTTOM PRICES.
F. RAUMLE, 426 J street. m3 4p6m

COAL OIL STOVES.
ALL SIZES FOR COOKING. Send for Circular and Prices.
WIESTER & CO., 17 New Montgomery st., San Francisco, j27-4p1f

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOW RENT. LOW PRICES.

Do Not Be Misled

BY FALSE ADVERTISING, BUT GO TO THE ACKNOWLEDGED

CHAMPIONS OF LOW PRICES!

AND THERE YOU WILL FIND THE REASON FOR THE ABOVE ASSERTION.

600 DOZEN

Men's, Boys' and Children's

STRAW HATS!

OF THE NEWEST STYLES JUST RECEIVED, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES THAT WILL SURPRISE ALL.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

FOR STYLE AND PRICE, WE LEAD THEM ALL; TO SEE THEM IS TO BUY.

OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

IS COMPLETE, WITH NOVELTIES ARRIVING DAILY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS CAN BE FOUND IN

Our Clothing Department!

—AND ALSO—

MILLINERY, CARPETS, TRUNKS, ETC.

AND, IN FACT, IN ALL DEPARTMENTS IN THE HOUSE. ONCE A CUSTOMER, ALWAYS ONE AT ANDERSON & HAMM'S.

COUNTRY ORDER DEPARTMENT!

☞ This Department is receiving SPECIAL ATTENTION. All orders intrusted to our care will receive prompt and careful attention, and are filled on same day as received. SAMPLES AND PRICE LIST SENT FREE.

☞ **Send in your names for our NEW PRICE LIST to be issued in a few days. Address all letters to**

Anderson & Hamm,

No. 924 J st., Near Tenth,

SACRAMENTO,

The Acknowledged Champions of Low Prices.

ONE PRICE. IN PLAIN FIGURES.

THE BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper

TIGER SELF-DUMPING SULKY Rakes!

Gale Sulky Rakes.

THE CHAMPION Mower and Reaper

— THE — NEW HOLLINGSWORTH Sulky Rakes!

WOOD Revolving Rakes!

BAKER & HAMILTON,

AGENTS FOR ALL THE LATE IMPROVED FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES:

MOWERS AND REAPERS, RAKES;
J. I. CASE & CO.'S GENUINE CALIFORNIA HEADERS;
THE GENUINE BUFFALO PITTS THRESHERS;
BAIN HEADER AND FARM WAGONS;
Ames' Straw-Burning Engines!

Rubber and Leather Belting, Forks, Rakes; Fence and Baling Wire, Barbed Wires, Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Wire Cloth, Bolts, Screws, Axes, Shovels, etc.

J. I. CASE & CO.'S CALIFORNIA HEADER!

☞ We are Agents for most of the LATEST IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL MACHINES IN MARKET. All of our goods are bought from the manufacturers. We buy nothing but first-class goods—the best that can be found in the United States. Will have a NEW CATALOGUE ON APRIL 1ST.

ADDRESS:—

SACRAMENTO AND SAN FRANCISCO.

BANKING HOUSES.

California State Bank,

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$500,000.

N. D. RIDEOUT,.....President
ALBERT GALLATIN,.....Vice-President
A. ABBOTT,.....Cashier

Directors:

GEO. C. PERKINS, C. W. CLARKE, N. D. RIDEOUT, FREDERICK COX, J. R. WATSON, A. ABBOTT, ALBERT GALLATIN.

Drafts on First National Gold Bank of San Francisco.

☞ Exchange on all the principal Atlantic and European cities.
Will Buy and Sell National, State and County Securities.
Loans Made on Approved Security.
Make Collections.
Receive Deposits, General and Special, and transact a General Banking Business.
☞ LOANS ON GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE A specialty. m6 4p1m

NATIONAL GOLD BANK
—OF—
D. O. MILLS & CO.,
SACRAMENTO.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY.
EXCHANGE ON
San Francisco, New York, Chicago, London, Dublin, Paris, Glasgow,
Berlin, Frankfort-on-Main, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Christiana, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Geneva, Venice, and all of the principal cities of Europe
This Bank has correspondents in Mexico, South America, West Indies, Australia, Honolulu, and all parts of the world, and special facilities for making collections.

JAMES LAWRENCE ENGLISH
BANKER,
NO. 1010 FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN J and K, Sacramento.
☞ Commercial and Savings Deposits received, and a general banking business done.
Exchange on San Francisco and the East.
Interest was paid on Savings Deposits in this Bank, for the Semi-Annual Term ending DECEMBER 31st, at the rate of 6½ per cent. per annum. m1-4p1m

PIKE & YOUNG,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, corner of Fourth and L streets, Sacramento, have on hand the largest assortment of Carriages, Wagons and Buggies to be found in Sacramento, which they will sell at very low rates. m13-4f

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MISSISSIPPI KITCHEN.
OYSTER AND CHOP HOUSE,
Third Street, Between J and K.
NEXT DOOR TO RECORD-UNION office. Open day and night.
A. J. SENATZ, Proprietor.
a19-4p1m

HOTEL LANGHAM,
CORNER FOURTH AND L STREETS, SACRAMENTO—Strictly first-class, on the European plan.
Free coach from Railroad Depot. Fine sample rooms.
a1-4p1m TERRY & CO., Managers.

UNION HOTEL.
SECOND AND K STREETS, SACRAMENTO, Cal. Rooms, 50 cents and $1 per day. Special rates by the month. Billiards, choice liquors and cigars. Hot lunch daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M.
a1-4p1m W. O. ("JOE") BOWERS, Proprietor.

STATE HOUSE,
Corner Tenth and K Streets, Sacramento.
H. ELDRED, PROPRIETOR—Board and lodging at the most reasonable rates. Bar and billiard rooms attached. Street cars pass the door every five minutes.
☞ Free omnibus to and from the House. m16-4p1m

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,
CORNER SEVENTH AND K STREETS SACRAMENTO.—First-class in every respect. The Largest, Finest and Best-Ventilated Hotel in the city. RATES—$3, $2 50 and $2 per day, according to room. Free Bus to and from the Hotel.
J. McNASSER (late of Denver), Proprietor.
fe4-4p1m

HELVETIA HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN J AND K, SACRAMENTO—Good board and lodging.
N. HOLDENER and J. GEMSCH, Proprietors.
☞ Farmers and Dairymen can always find good milkers and butter-makers at this house. fe16-4p1yr

Central Pacific Land Bonds

ALL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE Central Pacific Railroad Company of California, bearing date on the 1st day of October, 1870, and secured by mortgage on the lands granted said company by the United States, are hereby notified that the undersigned, trustees under said mortgage, have in hand the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which amount, under the terms of said mortgage, may be used by them in the purchase and cancelation of said bonds. The undersigned, therefore, acting under the power conferred upon them by said mortgage, do hereby invite proposals for the sale of said bonds. Said proposals will be received by the undersigned at their office on the corner of Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, California, up to and including the 25th day of May, 1882. The lowest bids will be accepted; *provided*, the undersigned reserve the right to reject all bids.

J. OB. GUNN,
S. W. SANDERSON, } Trustees.
San Francisco, Cal., April 24, 1882. a26-3w

THE RED HOUSE TRADE UNION.

S. MOSGROVE, the Great San Francisco Merchant,

CROWDED TO THE WALL!

GOODS SLAUGHTERED
BY THE AUCTIONEER OF GREENEBAUM & CO.

Heavy Purchases Made by

CHAS. H. GILMAN,

—PROPRIETOR OF THE—

RED HOUSE,

—SUCH AS—

SILKS,
SATINS,
DRESS GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
CALICOS,
MUSLINS,
FLANNELS,
HOSIERY, Etc.

MOST OF THE GOODS FOR SALE FROM TO-DAY!

BALANCE TO BE OPENED ON TUESDAY, MAY 9.

☞ **We especially call the attention of the city and country trade to this great sale, as the prices quoted are the cheapest yet for good staple goods. No trash; everything shown for itself. No goods advertised but what we have in stock. No prices quoted but what they will be sold for:**

Fifty different styles of Calicos, for 5 cents a yard.
Linen Crashes, 5 cents a yard.
Merrimac Chintz, 12 yards for $1.
Huckaback Towels, 10 cents a dozen.
Linen Rugby Robes, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 (actually not half their value).
Dress Lawns, 5 cents a yard.
Salerno Silk, 20 cents a yard.
Double width Black Alpacas, 10 cents a yard.
Japanese Silks, 20 cents a yard.
Monie Cloth, 12 yards for $1.
Fancy Amoskeag Dress Ginghams, 12 yards for $1.
Plaid Cottonades (boys' wear), 10 cents a yard.
Albert Cassimeres, only 10 cents a yard.
Cheviots (Amoskeag Patterns), 12 yards for $1.
Park Cheviots (extra heavy), 11 yards for $1.
Black and Colored Grenadines, 5 cents a yard.
Double-width Black Alpacas, 10 cents a yard.
Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves (2, 3 and 4-button), 5 cents a pair.
Silk Ties, 5 cents.
Two-button Kids (best brands), 25 cents.
And other Notions in Fancy Goods.

☞ **ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY FILLED AT ABOVE PRICES. PRICE LIST FOR 1882 SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS. DIRECT ALL LETTERS.**

RED HOUSE, : : : : SACRAMENTO, CAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE

—OF—

Valuable Mineral Springs and Onyx Quarries.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE county of Solano. ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY et al., Plaintiffs, vs. THOMAS M. SWAN et al., Defendants—By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of the County of Solano, State of California, made and entered in the above entitled action, on the 23d day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1882, by which we were appointed referees to partition certain lands, and directed to sell according to law, and the terms of said decree, all that certain piece and parcel of land situate in said county of Solano, State of California, and described as follows: Beginning at a black oak tree, 15 inches in diameter, on a bluff, south side of Soda Springs Road, at the northeast corner of A. L. Chapman's 216-acre tract; running thence along said road, N 82° W 2.50 chs; S 45½° W, 2.50 chs; S 65° W, 5.00 chs; N 65° W, 2.00 chs; S 88° W, 2.75 chs; N. 60° W, 1.60 chs; N 31° W, 1.00 chs; N 65° W, 2.00 chs; N 25° W, 5.25 chs; N 65° W, 4.00 chs; N 82½° W, 5.00 chs; N 63° W, 19.00 chs to a white oak tree 20 inches in diameter, on point of hills about 20 chains north of Soda Spring; thence S 70° W, 17.00 chains to crest of hills; thence S 17° E, 30.00 chains, passing 150 chains Chalybeate Springs on west slope of hills; thence descending south 16° W, 22.50 chs to north line of Suisun Rancho; thence along the same S 81° E, 15.50 chs to station 25 W 8 survey of Suisun grant; thence S 74.13 E 31 00 chains to station No. 26; thence leaving said grant line and running north 72 E, 8.50 chains to southwest corner of said A. L. Chapman's 216-acre tract; thence northerly along the same about 50 chains to the place of beginning, containing 354 acres of land. Said tract is part of the Armijo Rancho, and contains the celebrated Tolenas Soda Springs, and other mineral springs, and also the quarry of California Onyx.

We hereby give notice that we will sell at public auction the above-described tract of land on the

3d day of June, A. D. 1882,

At the Court-house door, in Fairfield, in said Solano county, at 2 o'clock P. M., to the highest bidder, upon the following terms: One third cash, and the balance in equal parts, in one and two years respectively, with interest at 10 per cent. per annum, to be secured by mortgage on said land.

The said tract is within five miles of Suisun city.

D. W. HASTINGS,
J. E. CROOKS, } Referees.
J. B. LEMON,

April 20, 1882. a27-td

ADMINISTRATRIX' SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the Superior Court of the county of Lake and State of California, made on the third day of April, A. D. 1882, in the matter of the estate of AUGUST HEISCH, deceased, the undersigned, the administratrix of said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on or after MONDAY, the 15th day of MAY, 1882, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said August Heisch, deceased, at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired, other than or in addition to that of said intestate at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento and State of California, bounded and described as follows, to wit: The east (100) one hundred feet of lot number (6) eight, in block or square bounded by M and N and First and Second streets, as shown and described by the map or plat of said city now on file in the County Recorder's office of said county of Sacramento. Terms and conditions of sale: Cash in gold coin of the United States; deed at the expense of purchaser. Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of the sale. All bids or offers must be in writing, and left at the office of Woods Crawford, attorney at law, Lakeport, Lake county, California, or be delivered to the undersigned personally, at her residence at Heisch's Springs, in said county of Lake.

Dated this 5